HARDWARE SOFTWARE AT HOME IN BUSINESS



PROGRAM AT SPEED

-routines to make light of long listings

Putting the PC1211 to work in business Better tape control for improved data storage Graphic explanations on the MZ-80K and NASCOM

Disc drive details you should know

CONTRACTING COCETY

Unique in concept-the home computer that grows as you do!

The Acorn A

Special features include ***** FULL SIZED **KEYBOARD *** ASSEMBLER AND BASIC *** TOP QUALITY** MOULDED CASE Colour Encoder for full colour graphics E21.50

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ready-built

 The picture shows mixed graphics and characters in three colours

The Acorn Atom is a definitive personal computer. Simple to build, simple to operate. A powerful, full facility computer with all the features you would expect.

Just connect the assembled computer to any domestic TV and power source and you are ready to begin. (Power requirement: 8V at 800mA). There is an ATOM power unit available see the coupon below.



Free with every ATOM, kit or built, is a computer manual. The first section explains and teaches you BASIC, the language that most personal computers and the ATOM operate in. The instructions are simple and learning quickly becomes a pleasure. You'll soon be writing your own programs. The second section is a reference

manual giving a full description of the ATOM's facilities and how to use them. Both sections are The ATOM has been designed to grow with you. fully illustrated with example programs. The standard ATOM includes: HARDWARE

Full-sized QWERTY keyboard 6502 Microprocessor
 Rugged injection-moulded case 🔵 2K RAM 🔵 8K HYPER-ROM

23 integrated circuits and sockets cassette interface
UHF TV output
Full assembly instructions SOFTWARE

32-bit arithmetic (±2,000,000,000) High speed execution • 43 standard/extended BASIC commands • Variable length strings (up to 256 characters)
String manipulation functions • 27 x 32 bit integer variables

27 additional arrays Random number function PUT and GET byte WAIT command for timing OD-UNTIL construction Logical operators (AND, OR, EX-OR) 🥌 Link to machine - code routines O PLOT commands, DRAW and MOVE

The ATOM modular concept

plus VAT and p&p

As you build confidence and knowledge you can add more components. For instance the next stage might be to increase the ROM and RAM on the basic ATOM from 8K + 2K to 12K + 12K respectively. This will give you a direct printer drive, floating point mathematics, scientific and trigonometric functions, high resolution graphics.

From there you can expand indefinitely. Acorn have produced an enormous range of compatible PCB's which can be added to your original computer. For instance:

A module to give red, green and blue colour signals - Teletext VDU card (for Prestel and Ceefax information) - An in-board connector for a communications loop interface - any number of ATOMs may be linked to each other or to a master system with mass storage/hard

copy facility - Floppy disk controller card. For details of these and other additions write to the address below.

CORN 4a Market Hill, COMPUTER CAMBRIDGE CB2 3NJ

Your ACORN ATOM may qualify as a business expense. To order complete the coupon below and post to Acorn Computer for delivery within 28 days. Return as received within 14 days for full money refund if not completely satisfied. All components are guaranteed with full service/repair facility available.

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	ATOM ASSEMBLED-	8K ROM+2K RAM (MIN)	@ £174.50		Please debit my Access/Barclaycard No.		
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			TOTAL		Registered No: 1403810. VAT No: 215 400 220 CT/1/81		



Details on view. p.79.

Double decker discs. p.28.



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NANOCOMPUTER® THE COMPUTER FOR LEARNING ALL ABOUT COMPUTERS.

The microprocessor boom has left in its wake a scarcity of engineers who need to know how to realise to the full the potential of these powerful devices.

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NBZ80-S. CPU board, experiment board, keyboard, card frame/power supply, connecting wires, training books Vol 1 and 3 Technical Manual

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dent is matched by the NA-NOCOMPUTER which has been designed for expansion, with a series of upgrade kits, from the simple NBZ80-B through to the NBZ80-S onto a final version with which he can learn not just about programming in the BASIC high-level

> language but how to use it as an integral part of a hardware system.

NBZ80-HL. As NBZ80-S, with 16k bytes of RAM, expansion board with 8k BASIC ROM, video interface board, alphanumeric keyboard, book "BASIC Programming Primer". (TV monitor is optional).

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VISUAL BOX

OEM and systems builders will undoubtedly find the new Vero Saturn VDU and keyboard cases a low-cost solution to their casing needs. Made in two sizes, 12" and 15", they are fully equipped with facilities for CRT mounting, fans and even have a matching peripherals case for items such as floppy discs or modems. The keyboard sections are separate and supplied with a blank metal panel. For complete details and prices contact Vero Electronics at Industrial Estate, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hants SOS 3ZR.

FAST EPROMS

Micro people in a hurry to get their PROMs blown will be interested to hear of a 'same-day' service being offered by Petron Electronics of 1 Courtlands Road, Newton Abbot, South Devon. For 60p they will erase and for a further £2 per K they will reprogram the 27 and 25 families. Listings are available for an extra 50p and p&p and VAT must be added.

NATIONAL NETWORK

Tandy owners, under the guidance of the National TRS-80 Users Group, are to get their own computerised bulletin service. As well as providing a central message service it will also contain the group's library of software and members will be able to directly down-load programs. Other systems, Apples etc., should be able to use the system given the necessary hardware and software. Potential users of the system or people just interested in joining the TRS-80 group should contact Brian Pain at 40a High Street, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes.

BBC NEWS

Once again the weekly trade papers have jumped on a potential story ahead of time and have caused a considerable amount of misinformed comment to be printed. The news about the BBCs involvement in a micro education project has been circulating recently, but Computing Today is fortunate in having a source of detailed information close to the project team. Shortly after the news was printed in the trade press we received a letter from our source which we have been asked to print in order to clear up any misunderstandings about the project.

Dear Computing Today

The BBC is engaged in developing a multi-media computer literacy project, which it is hoped will be ready for the public in Autumn 1981. The project will consist initially of ten half hour television programmes, a number of publications on different aspects of computing, an associated course in BASIC programming to be run by the National Extension College and the launch of a BBC microcomputer to be sold by mailorder at less than £200. Plans are well advanced for the publications and a numbers of authors, who already have titles on the 'personal computing' bookshelf, have been asked to contribute. Also, negotiations on the hardware have reached an advanced stage

The BBC hopes to announce very soon that it has concluded a licensing agreement with a Company wellknown in the computer business, to market a stripped down variation of their new project under BBC house colours.

The BBC micro will be marketed by BBC Enterprises Limited, which is in fact an entirely separate commercial entity. Because of this, an ironical situation exists in which, however successfully the television series promotes the hardware, there can be no financial return from Enterprises back into the programmes. As far as the BBC is concerned, the purpose of marketing their own machine is based on two things. Firstly, it allows the series to show programs in a standard language using a standardised operating system without having to worry about portability. The second point is that the BBC feels that offering a micro with their name on it is likely to introduce the technology to a much wider audience than at present. This can only be good for the micro computer market in general.

Buyers of the BBC computer will subsequently, if they wish, be able to purchase an 'add-on' pack which will bring their micro up to the full specification and cost of the original model.

The programmes will be produced by Paul Kriwaczek, who has previously produced mainly Drama and Arts programmes, and he is hoping to bring some entertainment to the subject. The aim of the television series is, at least in part, to de-mystify computers and show the many opportunities that the new microelectronic technology can offer ordinary people in their own homes.

The Pilot programme is in an advanced stage of preparation and when recorded, will be shown to selected groups of potential viewers during the next few months. The Pilot programme will be presented by Chris Serle, well known from THAT'S LIFE and MEDICAL EX-PRESS. He will be joined by reporter Sarena MacBeth and Computer Consultant, Jonathan Baldachin, one of the partners of the 'little Genius' software house which specialises in micro-computer education. Best Wishes! Micro Mole

DATA DOCTOR

Worried about your 25-way cable's health? Then give it a check up with a new British product called (surprise surprise) a 25 Way Cable Checker. Produced by Thames Electronics of 9 The Precinct, Hurst Park, West Molesey, Surrey it costs £165 plus VAT and will identify short and open circuits. For a further £160 plus VAT Cind OFF ON Pash Nay Cable Checker Park

you can have a matching Breakout box — no it doesn't play games which will allow you to check out the signals that are being driven and even to patch over some of those little quirks like the infamous pin 20.





POINTED DOS

Crystal Electronics have managed to get the CP/M 2.2 operating system up and running on the Sharp MZ-80K. For around £200 it opens the door to all those programs written under CP/M and only takes an overhead of one small board inside the machine. Crystal have also produced their own BASIC which runs in only 9K. Most local Sharp dealers should be able to help but if you want more technical information contact Crystal at 40 Magdalene Road, Torquay, Devon.



SOAK IT UP

A new version of the 'Stringy Floppy' has been announced by MBS Terminals of Aldwych House, Madeira Road, West Byfleet, Surrey. Rather than being a machine-specific version it uses the RS 232C serial interface for data entry. Called the Micro Sponge it will hold up to 80K bytes per wafer and the unit can standalone with its internal power supply. Controlled by a Motorola 6803 with 2K of ROM it can handle data at up to 1K per second using transmission speeds of 1200 or 9600 baud. Communication is in a sequential format, but because it uses files it can work much faster than a cassette type system as it searches for the given file. Possible areas of application are data logging, personal data storage and off-line file storage.

6502³

Make your AIM into a double decker with a new card from Control Universal. By removing the 6502 and plugging in the new card into its socket, with the 6502 installed on this new card, you instantly gain an EPROM socket for up to 4K, another 4K of RAM, a 16 line parallel I/O port and an Acorn bus connector. The memory locations of both the RAM and EPROM can be seleced by DIL switches. With a little bit of careful thought it should be possible to put a simple machine code monitor into the EPROM and you would have a very neat little control processor. For information contact Control Universal at 11-15 Bush House, Bush Fair, Harlow, Essex CM186NS.

ONE AT A TIME

Seiko have moved into the computer peripherals market with their unihammer printer. UK distribution will be through the Mighty Micro chain, specifically Mitrecrest. Costing £199 (plus VAT) it uses a single hammer head which allows 30cps print rate and an 80 character line and is capable of drawing graphics. Supplied with the printer is a Centronics interface and cable as well as a manual. Other interfaces will be available for most of the popular machines. For full specification contact Ian Jones at Mitrecrest, 61 New Market Square, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1HW or ring on 0256-56468.

OFF THE SHELF

Computer room managers will probably breathe easier when they see the enormous selection of media available from Wilkes Online Stores. Their new catalogue also includes details of a new custom form designing service for small businesses along with all the usual tapes, labels and other vital goodies that the average computer gobbles up in the course of a year. The new business form service is called Quickform and if you feel that you can tackle the design yourself then they will send you a design sheet so that you can convert your normal headed documents into computer stationery. Plain listing paper is also available for most of the common micro printers as are labels and printout binders. For your copy of the catalogue contact Wilkes at 4 Abercorn Trading Estate, Manor Farm Road, Alperton, Middx HA0 1FQ or check in Yellow Pages for your regional offices.

MINI SYSTEM BOI

A new word processing system called

Word Magic was recently shown at The Sunday Times business exhibi-

tion in Manchester. The basic system

IT'S MAGIC

HONEYWELL DUO Amongst the ever growing world of printers for microprocessors two models have emerged from a slightly unexpected quarter. Announced by Honeywell they are the S10 and S30 matrix printers, basically similar 80 cps bi-directional machines but the \$30 has a 132 column capacity. Other standard features are the 7 by 7 matrix head and the tractor feed. The intended market is for the small business or office but personal computer users who want a quieter printer may be interested. The prices are £510 and £690 for the two models and they are available from MBS Terminals Ltd., Aldwych House, Madeira Road, West Byfleet, Surrey.



storage. The Magic Wand software uses single keys to activate all the

separate processor functions and a tutorial disc is included to give self-

training. For a more detailed infor-

mation package contact Computer

Information Services at 221 Seven

Sisters Road, London N4 2DA.

HEAVENLY TWIN

Among the new products launched at the Compec extravaganza was Gemini. Designed by one of the founding fathers of Nascom, John Marshall, it features twin 51/4" floppy discs running under CP/M and is based around a Z80. The main board contains 64K of RAM along with all the other vital parts and includes the new MC6845 graphics chip. Two screen formats, 80 by 25 and 40 by 25 are available and all the characters are held on disc and down-loaded rather than using a standard set. Expansion is by way of a 50 pin bus and an RS232 serial port is supplied as standard, a parallel port is an optional extra. Two cut-down variants are available, the Model 801A which is without the floppies, and has a machine code monitor, 8K BASIC and a cassette port. The second model is the 801B which is a naked version of the 801A. Prices range

from £575 for the naked version to £1075 for the fully configured Gemini. Further technical information is available from the company at Oakfield Corner, Sycamore Road, Amersham,

will cost about £6500 and provides

the starting point of a multi-user

system. Based around the Magic Wand package it features a 64K pro-

cessor, twin discs and a daisy type

printer. It also includes a BASIC

compiler and a special report generating program for lengthy documents. A typical three station

system would cost less than £12000

and that includes 10M of disc

Bucks.

8



NCR UPGRADER

Current users of NCR 299 electronic accounting systems who are thinking of upgrading to a small computer may be interested to hear about a new conversion package being offered by NCR. Consisting of program conversion, training and trade-in allowances it will allow the direct use of the 1-8140 micro based system. Although the 8140 is a disc based system it can still handle data in the same formats as the 299 thus allowing a quick change-over. Interested customers should contact NCR direct.

WORDS ON DATA

Business people interested in acquiring a wordprocessor that can do more than just process words might like to take a look at the Jacquard range. A new London company, Wordata, is handling the distribution of both the "stand-alone" J500 and the more powerful and flexible J100 machines. The company offer direct purchase, lease or rental terms as well as operating a bureau service. All the staff are familiar with the field of operation and they can offer full customer training and after-sales service. They can even supply WP trained personnel in the case of a staff shortage. The company has recently moved into new and larger premises at 64 Gloucester Place, London SW1. The new telephone number is 01-486 6211.



CARD KEY

Computer room security is a problem that will soon face the small system user. One offering is a card based lock with an 'English language' display of status and function which can cope with up to 1000 cards. In a high traffic situation it can be used as a 'card only' entry system or with a reduced traffic level it offers an additional 4 digit key code for extra security. The new device is backed by a nationwide service network and includes some self testing functions so reducing the embarrasing possibility of 'lock-out'. For full product information contact Modern Alarms at 25/26 Hampstead High Street, London NW3 1QA.

BROKING AWAY

Electronic Brokers, the second-user people, have moved into new headquarters following the increase in turnover of their second-hand equipment. As well as their comprehensive stocks of second-user goodies they also carry a range of brand new equipment ranging from oscilloscopes to multimeters, all of which can be demonstrated on site. The new premises are at 61-65 Kings Cross Road, London WC1X 9LN and the phone number is 01-278 3461

SECOND SOURCE

LSI Computers have recently announced the introduction of a new small business machine based around the 8085 CPU. Designed to complement the existing M-One it is supplied complete with a range of business software and features 64K of RAM, dual floppies and a Winchester disc. Up to four VDUs can be driven from the processor plus up to two printers. The storage capacity is 600K on the floppies with an additional 5.3M on the hard disc but this can be expanded to 58M if required. Prices will range from £7900 to about £15,000 depending on the configuration chosen. For more product information contact LSI Computers at Copse Road, St Johns, Woking, Surrey GU21 15X.



HARDWARE SOFTWARE AT HOME IN BUSINESS



NEWSAGENT

h JAN

BLACK MAGIC

Hidden deep within the silicon substrate, encapsulated in midnight black resin and equipped with forty delicate legs the heart of a Z80 processor beats strongly. But it has a secret. Even the manufacturers are reticent about it so we sent our modern-day Sherlock Holmes on a trip into the interior of one to find out. The amusing, and very useful, results of his investigations will be published next month. Who knows, this might start a new game — how to find out what your micro manufacturer won't tell you.

AN 'L' OF A PROGRAM

Learning your highway code is usually the most trying part in the preparation for a driving test. This program acts as a tutor and contains many of the common questions that you might be asked. In addition to this useful function it also demonstrates a very simple and powerful way of handling textual and numerical data. Learn more than you bargained for with this instructive program in our February issue.

MICRO RADIO

The fascinating world of Amateur Radio and its connection with the world of the personal computer are unveiled in our next issue. Expand your horizons with RTTY or go for a satellite link, the world can be yours to tune in to.

WORDY STUFF

Fans of word puzzles can now have an endless supply of them with this extremely clever program. All you have to do is try and find the words that it's hidden inside the square, and it's not easy! Ideal for insomniacs or those just bored with crosswords.

Articles described here are in an advanced state of preparation. However, circumstances may dictate changes to the final contents.



TTLS by TEXAS	74167 200p 74170 240p	74LS156 74LS157	90p 93	68 250 p			INTERFACE ICs	MISCEL-
74S00 60p 7401 12p 7402 12p	74172 450 p 74173 120 p 74174 90 m	74LS158 74LS160 74LS161	60p 93 90p C	74 200p	- in ELEKTOR MAY 1980.	Includes Hex	AD558 775p AD561J 1400p	6MHz UHF Mod 350p
7403 14p 7404 14p	74175 36 p 74176 90 p	74LS161 74LS162 74LS163	75p 16 40p 18 85p 18	00 1200 p 02C 750 p	and 6 Digit Display Ideal	for learning	AD7524 600p DAC1408-8 200p	8MHzUHF Mod 450p
7405 18p 7406 38p 7407 38p	74177 90p 74178 160p 74190 92a	74LS164 74LS165	90p 65	02 700p 02 950p	Machine Code Programming plication, etc. Includes Power S	, Control Ap- Supply Unit Kit	DM8131 375p DP8304 450p	S 100 Busboard
7408 17p 7409 19p	74181 160 p 74182 90 p	74LS170 74LS173 74LS174	80p 68 10p 68	00 650p 02 960p	Kit £100 + VAT, Built £120 + RAM + EPROM BOARD: P	VAT. PCB TO HOLD	DS8835 250p DS8836 150p	DIN41612 Plug 450p
7410 15p 7411 24p 7412 20p	74184A 150p 74185 150p 74186 500p	74LS175 74LS181	00p IN 20p 80	S8060 1000p 80A 450p	UPTO 8K RAM (16x2114) - EPROM, Can be easily use	4-8-16K OF	MG1488 75p MC1489 75p	43 way Edge Con
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74C14 90p 7416 27p 7417 27p	74191 120p 74192 100p 74193 100p	74LS193 74LS194 74LS195	00p 28	0A 900p	Bare PCB £16.50 + VAT, PCE + 4K EPROM 662 + VAT	3 + 16K RAM	75154 175 p 75182 230 p	31 way SKI0 1" 120p
7420 17p 7421 40p	74194 120 p 74195 95 p	74LS196 74LS197	20p Gi 90p 32	ENERATORS 57A 1000p	EPROM ERASER TYPE UV	140: Will erase	75361 300 p 75363 400 p	Logic Probe LP1 E31 Logic Probe LP2
7422 22p 7423 34p 7425 30p	74196 95p 74197 80p 74198 150p	74LS221 74LS240 74LS241	20p R0 75p R0	3-2513zu.C 650p	minutes.	oximately 20	75365 200 p 75451/2 72 p	E18 Logic Probe LP3
7426 40 p 7427 34 p 7429 34 p	74199 150 p 74221 160 p 74251 160 p	74LS242 74LS243	70p 70p 74	700p 5262 1000p	DOMESTIC TV TO VDU	CONVERTER	8126 160p 8128 250p	Vero DIP Board 325p
7430 17 p 7432 30 p	74259 250 p 74278 290 p	74LS244 74LS245 74LS247	50p CI 50p CI	NTROLLER	ELEKTERMAINAL: Serial 1/	O VDU inter-	8195 200p 8197 160p 811595 120p	Vero DIP Board I with 31 way Edge
7433 40 p 7437 36 p 7439 36 p	74279 110p 74283 140p 74284 260p	74LS251 1 74LS253	40p M 90p M	C6845 2000p C6847 1500p	face kit. Can be used as star Terminal (with ASCII Keyboard	d) or as TV in-	81LS96 140p 81LS97 120p	Wine Wrapping accessories and
7440 17p 7441 70p	74285 380 p 74290 150 p	74LS257 74LS258 1 74LS259 1	80p S/ 80p S/ 80p SF	A5050 POA F96364 1100p	terface for any microcomputers £56 + VAT	system	81LS98 140p 9601 110p 9602 220p	CRYSTALS
7442A 60p 7443 112p 7444 112p	74293 150p 74298 200p 74365 100p	74LS266 1 74LS273 1	00p TA 70p PE	RIPHERALS	PEVDU: Memory Mapped VDI	U kit which in-	96L.S488 £48	32.768KHz 250p 100KHz 300p
7445 100p 7446A 93p	74366 100p 75467 100p	74LS283 74LS298 1	30p 32 30p 32 50p 65	42 450 p 45 450 p 22 700 p	systems	ncrocomputer	FERRANTI ZN425E-8 400p ZN427E-8 750p	1 0MHz 320p 1.008MHz 350p
7448 80 p 7450 17 p	74308 100p 74390 200p 74393 200p	74LS299 3 74LS323 4 74LS324 2	75p 65 00p 68	32 800p 20 375p 21 340p	Fidapy Disc Controller PD1791 £36	VOLTAGE BEGU	ATORS	1.8432MHz 325p 2 00MHz 325p 2 45760MHz 325p
7451 17p 7453 17p 7454 17p	74490 225p 74LS SERIES 74LS00 14p	74LS348 2 74LS365	00p 68 48p 68	0 300 p 2 370 p	Zero Insertion Force Socket 24 on £7 DIL SWITCHES SPS1 8 Way 1200 1 Way 900	Fixed Plastic T0-2	-ve	3.276MHz 300p 3.579MHz 175p
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7472 30p 7473 34p 7474 30p	74LS04 16p 74LS05 26p 74LS08 22p	74LS374 1 74LS735 1 74LS377 1	50p 82 20p 82 50n 82	16 225 p 24 275 p 26 400 p	2 x 32 MALE DIN 41612 £3.50 2 x 32 FEMALE DIN 41612 £4,00	12v 7812 60p 15v 7815 60p	7912 66p 7915 70p	5.0MHz 325p 6.0MHz 300p 6.144MHz 300p
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7483a 90p 7484 100p 7485 110p	74LS14 50p 74LS20 20p 74LS21 40p	74LS640 4 74LS641 4 74LS642 4	000 825 000 825	9 960p 9 960p	WIRE WRAP SOCKETS BY			10 7MHz 300p 12 0MHz 350p
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Ken Murray

PASCAL-WHO'S AFRAID?

The end of the controversy? It could be just the beginning!

number of articles have appeared in personal computer journals recently attacking, and defending, the computer language Pascal. "Pascal — a False Idol?" by A P Stephenson in the September 1980 edition of Computing Today seems to be fairly typical. It takes a somewhat emotional line, with its references to Pascal as the "darling" of the computer world, structured programming as a "fetish", career programmers as "poor souls" and to people promoting the new by denigrating the old. Mr Stephenson writes as though he feels threatened by Pascal, as though he fears an either/or situation vis-a-vis BASIC. I am sure there is no need for anyone to feel defensive about the situation. Pascal and BASIC will probably co-exist quite happily and other languages will also have their place in the computing scene. I would like to try to put forward a point of view which will correct the perspective a little.

Professional Viewpoint

What is that point of view? I am an electronics engineer, having been in the business since the days when things took a long time to warm up and you had to switch off before you started to poke about inside the circuit. I call myself a professional engineer, and take pride in both parts of that title. I have watched the approach of microcomputers over the years with a mounting sense of excitement. Having had a chance to use them, I have not been disappointed. In the opportunities they provide for creative engineering, they are the most important things to arrive during my lifetime. It follows, almost without saying, that I have bought my own microcomputer. Although it is a modest set-up, I have caught a bug that will be with me for the rest of my days.

As a professional engineer, I am 100% in favour of structured programming. It is not enough for me and my colleagues to write programs that work. Our programs must also;

- be easy to test
- be easy to modify
- be fully documented.

If we write obscure programs we are simply not doing our jobs. I have not yet come across anything better than structured programming for ensuring that these three objectives are met. I believe that the principles of structured programming have something to offer to amateurs too, particularly if they want their programs to be adaptable to different machines or different versions of languages. I have just been translating a version of "Startrek" written in Tiny BASIC to run under Crystal BASIC. I had no end of trouble which arose from one particular feature in the original program. There are no prizes for guessing that it was the abandon with which our old friend the GOTO statement had been used. Structured programming has not been devised by kill-joys. It is a discipline seriously directed at better programming, and its benefits greatly outweigh its apparent restrictions. It is perhaps significant that versions of "Structured BASIC" are beginning to appear on the scene.

Pascalian Solutions?

Pascal is a language whose form makes you write structured programs without trying, or, indeed, almost without your knowing. This results in compact, readable programs that are easy to debug. I think it is significant that all of my colleagues who have been exposed to Pascal have taken to it as enthusiastically as I have and would like to use it exclusively.



Unfortunately, the only version we have been able to try pro-

perly so far was written for a micro. The compiler we have managed to get for our mainframe computer uses so much core-store that practically no-one else would be able to use the computer if we ran Pascal. There seems to be a message for somebody there.

The main problem with Pascal for micro owners, at least at the moment, is that it needs a disc operating system. Certainly, there is at least one version of "Tiny" Pascal available which can be run on small systems, but its usefulness is severely limited by the absence of sine, cosine and other such useful functions. Its status is similar to that of Tiny BASIC, which is useful for small micros and can be used for games, but whose limitations can be irksome when you are trying to do anything ambitious. Its main value will be in introducing people to the concepts of a structured language.

Supplement Not Substitute

I don't believe that BASIC is in any way threatened by Pascal. It is, and will remain, a beautifully simple language to use. It has its rules, which you must learn in order to be able to use it to its full potential, but you can write programs with it after a minimum of tuition. Some versions of BASIC have very attractive features, and, in this context, I rate Crystal BASIC highly. It takes up a little less than 8K of memory, and the latest version allows you to incorporate your own special functions. This last feature makes it extremly useful to anyone who is willing to get involved in machine-code programming.

I am sure that BASIC has a long and useful life before it. But don't be too quick to dismiss Pascal. It may have something to offer to *all* of us.

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Tony Watkins

Sort out your BASIC with this utility

irstly, a note about the listing. Unlike most assemblers unidentified numbers are taken to be Hex and decimal numbers are identified by a trailing '.' i.e. 17=17H 17.=17D. To explain the programs we must first look at how BASIC programs are stored. The address of the bottom of the program is stored at address (105E). The first two bytes of a line hold the address (in Hex) of the next line. If these bytes equal 0000 this indicates the end of the program and the address following these bytes is stored at the top address (10D6). The second two bytes hold (in Hex) the BASIC line number. Following this is the line data terminated by a single 00. Commands are stored as single bytes in the range 80 - CF. GOTO, GOSUB, RESTORE and THEN being 88 8C 8B and A9 respectively. To renumber we first run through the data portion of each line looking for GOTO/GOSUB/RESTORE/THEN. If THEN or RESTORE is not followed by an ASCII decimal digit it is ignored, (if it was 'THEN GOTO' or 'THEN GOSUB' the GOTO/GOSUB will be picked up later). Data within quotes and REM statements are ignored.

A BASIC routine at E836 is used which searches a line pointed to by HL until it comes to a non-space, it then returns with "carry" set if an ASCII decimal digit is found, "zero" set if 00 found. When a valid command is found the BASIC line so far is copied into a buffer, (a new line number cannot be inserted in situ as it may be of different length). A BASIC routine is used to convert the ASCII line number to Hex which is returned in DE. Search is then made through the BASIC program for this line number, at the same time counting up in tens to find what the line number will be (if no comparison is found 0 is used). The new line number is then put in HL and a routine at F9AD converts it to ASCII and prints it on the screen, this is then copied into the buffer.

If the original number is followed by a comma then it must be 'ON GOTO/GOSUB' so another line number follows and this is treated in the same way. If the rest of the BASIC line is of different length to the old, the top of the BASIC program is moved to make room or fill in. The new line is inserted and the first two bytes of each line altered to point to the new positions of each line. A return is then made to the search routine, carrying on from where we left off. On reaching the top of the program the BASIC line numbers are altered starting with 10 in increments of 10.

The program is loaded via the monitor and is called by BASIC with DOKE4100,3200:A = USR(0). Return to BASIC is made via a warm start as it needs to be initialised to the new length. The routine is fairly fast, a 12K 500 line program renumbers in about 15 S at 2.5MHz. T4/BBUG users will need to change the program as follows:-

Cursor not required, replace lines 0D30 to 0D90 inclusive with

LDA1F CALL CRT LD HL(LINNUM) CALL PHTOA LD DE OB8A NOP

Replace lines 1260 to 12B0 inclusive with **CALLARGS** CALL ICOPY

NOPs have been placed in the original for those without assemblers.

Note For One Owners

00

A friend has tried this on his NASCOM1 and the modifications have proved successful except that the NASCOM 1 leaves a cursor on the screen after printing a line number. So assembly line 0DD0 should be changed to 'CP 5F' instead of 'CP 20'.

0010	0C80		%	
0020	0C80		%	
0030	0000		% @ @ @ @ @	(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
0050	0080		70 96	NASCOM BASIC BENUMBER
0060	0C80		%	
0070	0C80		96	PROGRAMMED BY
0080	0C80		%	
0090	0000		%	A.S.WATKINS
OORO	0000		% 94	
0000	0080		%	
00D0	0C80		96	
00E0	0C80		%	
00F0	0C80		%	
0100	0000		%@@@@	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0120	0000		70	
0130	0C80		% NASYS	DATA
0140	0C80		%	
0150	0018		SCAL	EQU 18
0160	0030		ROUT	EQU 30
0170	001B		ESC	EQU 1B
0180	0017		ARGI	FOLLOCOC
0140	OCOF		ARG2	FOU OCOF
01B0	0C10		ARG3	EQU 0C10
01C0	0C29		CURSOR	EQU 0C29
01D0	0060		ZARGS	EQU 60
01E0	0043		ZICOPY	EQU 43
0200	0000		% BASIC	ΔΤΔ
0210	0C80		%	
0220	0088		GOTO	EQU 88
0230	0088		RESTOR	EQU 8B
0240	008C		GOSUB	EQU 8C
0250	008E		REM	EQU 8E
0270	1006		TOP	EQUIDAS
0280	105E		START	EQU 105E
0290	0C80		%	
02A0	0C80		% BASIC S	SUBROUTINES
0280	0080		%	501105000
0200	E030		ATOH	EQU DEB30
02E0	E68A		CPHLDE	EQU DE68A
02F0	F9AD		PHTOA	EQU OF9AD
0300	FFFD		WSTART	EQU OFFFD
0310	0C80		%	
0320	0000		% ENTRY	SET UP USER STACK
0330	0000	31 00 10	70	LD SP 1000
0350	0C83	01 00 10	%	20 01 1000
0360	0C83		% START	AT BOTTOM OF BASIC PROG
0370	0C83		% LOOK F	OR GOTO, GOSUB
0380	0083		% THEN +	NO., RESTORE + NO.
0390	0083		% AND RE	M STATEMENTS
0380	0083		%	IN STATEMENTS
03C0	0C83	2A 5E 10		LD HL (START)
03D0	0C86	22 E4 OD	NEXTL	LD (ACURR) HL
03E0	0C89	CD D6 OC		CALL TSTEND
03F0	0C8C	28 4F		JR Z NEVNUM
0400	0085	ED 53 EZ UD		INC HL
0420	0C93	23		INC HL
0430	0C94	01 04 00		LD BC4
0440	0C97	7E	LDCHR	LD A (HL)
0450	0C98	03		INC BC
0460	0099	8/	LINEND	INC HI
0470	0C9A	28 F9	LINEND	JR Z NEXTL
0490	0C9D	2B		DEC HL
04A0	0C9E	1E 22		LD E 22
04B0	0CA0	FE 22		CP 22

NASCOM RE-NUMBER



The NASCOM 2 computer running NAS SYS.

04C0	OCA2	28 06		JR Z BUMP	07A0	OCDD				% JUMP T	O BASIC WHEN DONE
04D0	0CA4	FE 8E		CP REM	0780	OCDD				%	
04E0	0CA6	20 OB		JR NZ NOTR22	07C0	0CDD	CD	FO	OC	NEWNUM	CALL NUMSET
04F0	0CA8	1E 3A		LD E ':'	07D0	OCEO	CD	D6	00	NXTNUM	CALL TSTEND
0500	0CAA	23	BUMP	INC HI	07E0	OCE3	CA	FD	FF		IP 7 WSTART
0510	OCAR	03	00111	INC BC	0750	OCEG	DE				DICUDE
0520	OCAC	75			0000	OCE7	00	EA	00		FUSH DE
0520	UCAL	/E		LD A (HL)	0800	UCE/	CU	FA	UL		CALL INCNUM
0530	UCAD	87		ORA	0810	OCEA	13				LD (HL) E
0540	OCAE	28 EA		JR Z LINEND	0820	OCEB	23				INC HL
0550	0CB0	BB		CP E	0830	OCEC	72				LD (HL) D
0560	0CB1	20 F7		JR NZ BUMP	0840	OCED	E1				POP HI
0570	0083	FF 88	NOTR22	CP GOTO	0850	OCEE	18	FO			IR NYTNIIM
0590	OC PE	20 15	11011122	IR Z COMAND	0960	OCEO	10			04	STE REAL ROOM
0500	00007	20 10		SR 2 CONTAIND	0000	OCFO				70	NUMBER TO
0590	UCB/	FE BC		CP GUSUB	0870	UCFU				% ZERU LI	NNUMHETU
05A0	OCB3	28 11		JR Z COMAND	0880	OCFO				% BASIC P	ROG BOTTOM
0580	OCBB	FE A9		CP THEN	0890	OCFO				96	
05C0	OCBD	28 04		JR Z CHKDEC	08A0	0CF0	21	00	00	NUMSET	LD HLO
05D0	OCBF	FE 8B		CP RESTOR	0880	OCF3	22	E6	0D		LD (LINNUM) HL
05E0	0001	20 10		JR NZ NXTCHR	0800	OCE6	24	5E	10		LD HI (STAT)
OFEO	0003	ES	CHKDEC	PIISH HI	0800	OCEO	0	O.L	10		PET
0010	00003	CD 26 59	CHROLE	CALL CHENDAA	00000	OCEA	00			0/	NET
0000	0004	CD 30 E8		CALL CHKNOM	UBEU	OCFA				70	
0610	00007	El		POP HL	0850	UCFA				% INCHEM	ENT LINNUM BY 10
0620	0CC8	38 02		JR C COMAND	0900	OCFA				%	
0630	0CCA	18 07		JR NXTCHR	0910	OCFA	EE			INCNUM	PUSH HL
0640	0000	C5	COMAND	PUSH BC	0920	OCFB	11	0A	00		LD DE OA
0650	0CCD	E5		PUSH HL	0930	OCFE	2A	E6	0D		LD HL (LINNUM)
0660	OCCE	CD 08 0D		CALL VALCOM	0940	0001	19				ADD HI DE
0670	0CD1	E1		POP HI	0950	0002	22	56	00		
0070	00001			POP DC	0000	0002	22	LO	00		
0680	UCD2	CI		PUP BL	0960	0005	EB				EX DE HL
0690	0CD3	23	NXTCHR	INC HL	0970	0D06	ET				POP HL
06A0	0CD4	18 C1		JR LDCHR	0980	0D07	C9				RET
06B0	0CD6		%		0990	0D08				%	
0600	0CD6		% DELOAD	DED WITH ADDRESS OF	09A0	0D08				% GOTO G	OSUB OR THEN FOUND
06D0	0CD6		% NEXT BA	SICLINE	0980	0D08				% COPY LI	NE SO FAR TO BUFFER
06E0	0006		% DE THEN	TESTED IE 7 END	0900	0008				% IE DATA	FOLLOWING COMMAND NOT
0650	0000		% OF PASI	CPROG	0000	0000				94 ASCUDE	CIMAL THEN ERROR SO MAKE
0700	0000		70 UF BASI	CFRUG	0900	0000				70 ASCILUE	CINAL THEN ERROR SU MAKE
0700	UCUO		%		DAFO	0008				% LINE NO	ZERU
0/10	0CD6	5E	TSTEND	LD E (HL)	0910	0008				9%	
0720	OCD7	23		INC HL	0A00	0D08	11	E8	OD	VALCOM	LD DE BUFF1
0730	0CD8	56		LD D (HL)	0A10	ODOB	2A	E4	OD		LD HL (ACURR)
0740	0CD9	23		INC HL	0A20	ODOE	ED	80			LDIR
0750	OCDA	7B		ID AF	0A30	0D10	7E				LD A(HL)
0760	OCDR	82		OPD	0040	0011	FE	20			CP 20
0770	0000	02		RET	0450	0012	20	02			IR NZ NOTERC
0770	CDC	69		nei	UASU	0013	20	02			JA NZ NUISPU
0780	UCDD		%		0460	0015	12				LD (DE) A
0790	OCDD		% INSERT I	NEW LINE NOS.	0A70	0016	13				INC DE

NASCOM RE-NUM

1510 ODE8

BE

0A80 0D17 D5 0A90 0D18 2B 0AA0 0D19 CD 36 E8 OABO OD1C 30 23 OACO OD1E OADO ODIE OAEO OD1E OAFO 0D1E CD A5 E9 0B00 0D1E 0B10 0D21 E5 0B20 0D22 D5 0B30 0D23 0B40 0D23 0D23 0850 0860 0D23 0D23 0870 CD FO OC 0880 0D23 0D26 CD D6 OC 0890 0BA0 0D29 28 18 OBBO OD2B D5 OBCO OD2C C1 OBDO OD2D CD FA OC 0BE0 0D30 7E 0BF0 0D31 23 0000 0D32 66 0C10 0D33 6F 0D34 D1 0C20 D5 CD 8A E6 28 0B 0C30 0C40 0D35 0D36 0D39 0D3B 0C50 0060 30 06 0D3D C5 0C70 0D3E 0C80 E1 0C90 0CA0 0D3F 0D41 18 E5 E5 0CB0 0D42 D5 CD FO OC 0CC0 0D43 0CD0 0D46 0CE0 0D46 0D46 0CF0 0D46 0D00 0D46 0D10 0D46 0D20 D1 3E 1B F7 0D30 0D47 0D40 0D49 0D50 0D4A 2A E6 0D CD AD F9 0D60 0D4D 0D70 0D50 3E 17 0D80 0D52 F7 0D90 0D53 ED 5B 29 OC 0DA0 0D57 E1 0DB0 0D58 E3 0DC0 0D59 1A ODDO OD5A FE 20 28 05 77 ODEO OD5C **ODFO** 0D5E 23 0E00 0D5F **0E10** 0D60 13 18 F6 0D61 0E20 0E30 0D63 0E40 0D63 0D63 0E50 0D63 0E60 0E70 0D63 0D63 D1 0E80 0E90 0D64 EB 0EA0 0D65 7E **OEBO** 0D66 FE 2C OECO 0D68 20 05 OEDO 0D6A 12 OEEO OD6B 13 OEFO 0D6C D5 0D6D 0F00 0F10 18 AA 0D6F **OF20** 0D6F 0F30 0D6F 0F40 0D6F 7E 23 0F50 0D70 0D71 0F60 13 0F70 0D72 0F80 0D73 **B**7 0D74 20 F9 0F90 **OFAO** 0D76

NOTSPC	PUSH DE
ONLINE	CALL CHKNUM JR NC ZLINEO
% CONVERT % TO HEX IN %	LINE NO. N DE
	CALL ATOH PUSH HL PUSH DE
% COUNT T % LOOKING % IF NOT TH %	HRU BASIC PROG FOR LINE NO. HERE MAKE IT ZERO
FNDLIN	CALL NUMSET
NOTEND	JR Z LINEO PUSH DE POP BC CALL INCNUM LD A (HL) INC HL
	LD H (HL) LD L A POP DE PUSH DE CALL CPHLDE
	JR NC LINEO PUSH BC POP HL
ZLINEO	JR FNDLIN PUSH HL
LINEO	CALL NUMSET
% CONVERT % TO ASCII % COPY TO	HEX LINE NO. IN HL AND PRINT ON SCREEN BUFFER
GOTLIN	POP DE LD A ESC RST ROUT LD HL (LINNUM) CALL PHTOA LD A CH RST ROUT LD DE (CURSOR) POP HL EY (CP) HI
NXTVID	LD A (DE) CP 20 JR Z NUMDON LD TOL) A INC HL INC HL INC DE JR NXTVID
% % IF NEXT C % ON GOTC % SO DO TH %	CHAR COMMA THEN MUST //GOSUB HAT NO. TOO
NUMDON	POP DE EX DE HL LD A (HL) CP 2C JR NZ SHIFT LD (DE) A INC DE PUSH DE JR ONLINE
% MOVE RE	ST OF LINE INTO BUFFER
SHIFT	LD A (HL) INC HL LD (DE) A INC DE OR A
%	JR NZ SHIFT
and the second s	OF NEW/ LINE

OFDO	0D76	21	E8	OD			
OFEO	0D79	EB	50				
1000	007A	ED E5	52				
1010	0D7D	20				%	
1020	0D7D					%	LENG
1030	0D7D	ED	58	EA	00	%	
1050	0D81	2A	E2	OD	00		
1060	0D84	B7					
1070	0D85	ED	52				
1090	0087	D5					
10A0	0D89					%	
10B0	0D89					%	DIFFE
1000	0089	87				1990	
10E0	0D8A	ED	52				
10F0	0D8C	28	49				
11100	ODSE					%	IFLIN
1120	OD8E					%	REST
1130	0D8E					%	
1140	0D8E	ED	5B	E2	OD		
1160	0D92 0D93	ED E5					
1170	0D94	22	0C	00			
1180	0D97	87					
11A0	0D98	ED 22	52 OF	00			
11B0	0D9D	22	E2	OD			
11C0	ODAO	2A	D6	10			
11D0	ODA3	E5					
11F0	0DA4	ED.	52				
1200	0DA7	22	D6	10			
1210	ODAA	E1					
1220	ODAB	B7					
1240	ODAD	ED	52				
1250	ODAF	22	10	00			
1260	ODB2	DF					
1280	ODB4	00					
1290	ODB5	DF					
12A0	ODB6	43					
1200	ODB7	CD	D2	0D			
12D0	ODBB					%	1
12E0	ODBB					%	INSEP
1300	ODBB					70 %	AUUP
1310	ODBB	2A	E4	OD			
1320	ODBE	E5	De	00		N)	TADD
1340	ODC2	DI	00	UL			
1350	ODC3	C8					
1360	ODC4	23					
13/0	ODC5	23 7F				FI	TUN
1390	ODC7	23					
13A0	ODC8	87					
13B0	0DC9	20	FB				
13D0	ODCC	12					
13E0	ODCD	13					
13F0	ODCE	70					
1400	ODDCF	18	FC				
1420	0DD2	10	20			%	
1430	0DD2					%	INSEF
1440	0DD2	E1				96 INI	\$2
1460	0DD3	CI					52
1470	0DD4	E5					
1480	0DD5	18	01			184	C1 161
1440	0DD8	21	E8	00		IN	S3
14B0	ODDB	ED	5B	E4	OD		
1400	ODDF	ED	B0				
14D0	ODE1	00	00			N	TLIN
14F0	ODE4	00	00			AC	CURR
1500	ODE6	00	00			LI	NUM

	EX DE HL
	PUSH HL
LENGTH	OF OLD LINE
	LD DE (ACURR) LD HL (NXTLIN) OR A SBC HL DE POP DE PUSH DE
DIFFEREN	CE
	OR A SBC HL DE JR Z INSLIN
REST OF E	DIFFERENT SHIFT
	LD DE (NXTLIN) EX DE HL PUSH HL LD (ARG1) HL OR A SBC HL DE LD (ARG2) HL LD (NXTLIN) HL LD HL (TOP) PUSH HL OR A SBC HL DE LD (TOP) HL POP DE OR A SBC HL DE LD (ARG3) HL RST SCAL DEFB ZARGS NOP RST SCAL DEFB ZICOPY NOP CALL INS2
ADDRESS	EW LINE START ES
XTADD	LD HL (ACURR) PUSH HL CALL TSTEND POP DE RET Z INC HL INC HL
NDT	LD A (HL) INC HL OR A JR NZ FINDT LD A L LD (DE) A INC DE LD A H LD (DE) A JR NXTADD
INSERT N	EW LINE
IS2 ISLIN IS3 XTLIN CURR NNI M	POP HL POP BC PUSH HL JR INS3 POP BC LD HL BUFF1 LD DE (ACURR) LDIR RET DEFS 2 DEFS 2 DEFS 2
UFF1	EQU E

B

OFBO

0D76

OFC0 0D76

It's The Mu-pet Show



Mu-pet is very good news indeed for those PET users wanting a multi-user computer system and who, up until now, have run up against a budgetary brick wall.

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COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1981



PROGRAMMER

Henry Budgett

From the land of Longhorn comes an aid to all micro users who can't get fluent in Hex.

an you work out the sum of two four-digit Hex numbers in the time it takes to read this sentence? If you're anything like me you'll write them down, think a bit and, probably, still get it wrong at the first attempt. Octal I can manage, but Hex still gets my brain into an overheated state. The usual solution to these mental nightmares is to resort to a set of tables, or to write a nice little program to do it all for you, but, for a couple of years now, there's been an alternative solution. Called the TI Programmer it looks and acts just like an ordinary, slightly old fashioned calculator but it has a very, very powerful plus, what else could you expect from Texas Instruments?

Functioning Digits

As well as acting as a conventional, decimal, fourfunction calculator with memory and constant, the device will work equally well in both octal (base 8) and Hex (base 16) arithmetic . It can even cope with a mix of all or any of the three, because as soon as you select a new base it converts all the currently displayed information to the new base. Indeed, any number stored in the memory, or as a constant, is converted as well so you can't muddle the machine.

To obtain negative numbers for Hex and octal calculations the device uses two's complement arithmetic, just like your micro. One's complement is also available, this is used as the NOT in logical analysis.

Although the Programmer can cater for decimal fractions, (floating points to you) it cannot perform fractional Hex or octal, one has to keep track mentally or choose a suitable multiplier and remember where the point went to.

Just as numbers can be manipulated in the accumulator of a microprocessor so can numbers in the "accumulator" of the Programmer. You can shift Hex and octal numbers both left and right and perform logical AND, OR, XOR and NOT operations on the binary bit pattern stored. The keytops of digits 0 to A are labelled with their binary bit pattern, a useful aide memoir.

Mind Of Its Own

As well as being exceedingly versatile the Programmer is by no means easily fooled, especially by clumsy digits. It has the infuriating habit of totally ignoring you if you are trying to enter, for example, Hex when in decimal mode. One doesn't like to admit mistakes, especially to a little black box!

The Programmer is equipped as standard with a rechargeable battery pack and these are protected from forgetful users by a display and power turn-off circuit. After about a minute of inactivity the display is replaced by a running dot and, after a further ten minutes or so it shuts off completely. One can recover from the blanked stage by pressing any key, the equals is probably a nice safe bet.

As an example of the thought that has gone into the Programmer one can disable this turn-off, ideal when using the charger as an adaptor, by pressing "0 =" at the same time. When you turn off, the device reverts to the normal mode.



The Programmer is supplied with the re-chargeable battery, a carrying case, manual and the charger/adaptor. The documentation is adequate, there is not, after all, too much to explain and the use of examples throughout is helpful.

Summary

Because of the increase in the size of its potential market place it is initially surprising to find that the price tag on the Programmer is unchanged from its launch, some two years ago. However, inflation has risen since then, so the price, in real terms at least, has probably dropped in proportion to the size of the market. At around £50 it still represents reasonable value for money and is certainly a recommended item for small computer owners who are going to embark upon serious programming.

Like all labour saving gadgets it proves indispensible once used. One suspects, however, that the Japanese might soon wake up to the fact that they are missing out on a slice of the market and then the prices will come right down, solely because of the two year technology gap.

A summary of the machine's salient features is given in Table 1 but the best way to assess its value is to try it and most good calculator stockists should be able to supply it.

Conversion between any of three bases (decimal, octal & Hex) Full floating decimal calculations Independant memory with summation Fifteen sets of parentheses possible Logical operations at bit level on Hex and octal numbers Constant function Bit shift on both Hex and octal numbers Auto power saving features with optional cancel. Table 1. Main features of the TI Programmer.



Chips with every PET?

UPERSOFT

The PETMASTER SUPERCHIP is highly recommended at only £45 -

After having had it available (and having used it increasingly) for a reasonable period, we've no hesitation in commending it. (PRINTOUT, October 1980) The depth of control and user convenience offered were found most impressive, but was it worth paying out hard cash for it? All that one can say after much hard use is YES. (COMPUTING TODAY, December 1980)

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Essential for the BASIC programmer - includes RENUMBER, AUTO, FIND, HELP etc etc.

WHERE DO THEY FIT? The Toolkit plugs into the left-hand spare socket of a large keyboard PET. There are versions of the Superchip and PicChip for each of the three available sockets. Small keyboard machines require an extension board which will run any two of the three chips (f13). BASIC 4.0 versions soon.

Recent additions to our range of software on cassette/disk include DISK APPEND £15, HALLS OF DEATH 'better than Apshai' £14, and for only £12 SPEEDSORT will sort 1000 strings in around 4 seconds!

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Animate is a machine language program representing an entirely new breakthrough in the use of graphics on the TRS-80 or Video Genie microcomputers. As Walt Disney and others found to their profit some years ago, if you draw a number of separate pictures slightly different to each other, and then display them consecutively sufficiently fast, a moving picture is produced. This is precisely what Animate does. Pictures are built up as a sequence of frames, each one being as small or as large as you wish and composed using an easily used graphics cursor. The entire graphics content of a frame can be shifted in any direction so as to move objects without the need to redraw them in each new position. As each new frame is completed it is automatically stored in memory and given a number, so that it may be recalled and edited at will. The timing of the projection of each frame is definable up to a maximum of 100 seconds. When the picture is completed it may be viewed and edited as you wish. When the final picture is complete it may be stored on cassette as a SYSTEM program. Thereafter it may be loaded and accessed either by Animate or by any Basic program. Thus the same picture may be used in any number of different Basic programs, if you wish. Animate is available at present only on cassette for Level II or Genie machines of 16K and up. A disk version will be available shortly. A comprehensive manual is included.



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A macabre look at a classic classroom experiment.

Newton's Law of Cooling states that the rate at which a body cools in a draught is directly proportional to the excess temperature. That is, the temperature difference between the body and its surroundings. Whilst this should be well known by Physicists, who regard any object as a body, it is less frequently known by others.

To illustrate this law an example is chosen which is likely to be remembered by a wide variety of morbid users. The example deals with bodies — dead bodies! The way in which the time of death of a body may be established from temperature readings will be described. This will be immensive useful to potential pathologists and aspiring assassins, and a computer program is provided for the benefit of non-physicists.

Background

When alive, a human body is closely regulated to maintain a temperature of 98.4°F (approximately 37°C) except during illness such as a fever. When a person dies, their body is no longer maintained at this temperature and consequently it gradually cools towards room temperature. For a physicist's type of body, for example a bar of metal, the rate at which the heat is connected along the bar is given by:

$$-\frac{\mathrm{dQ}}{\mathrm{dt}} = \mathbf{K} \mathbf{A} \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta \mathbf{x}} \tag{1}$$

where -dQ/dt is the rate of heat loss with time,

K is the thermal conductivity of the metal,

A is the (cross sectional) area through which heat travels, $\Delta \theta$ is the temperature difference between the two ends,

 Δx is the distance between the two ends.

For a human body, the heat is conducted from the centre of the body, through the skin and clothes to the air. In a strong draught the warmer air is immediately blown away. The constant K in equation (1) represents the thermal conductivity of skin and clothes combined, A is the surface area of the body and Δx is the thickness of skin and clothes. Not only are these three terms unknown, they also vary depending on the physique and state of dress of the particular body. Nevertheless they are constant for any one body. Thus:-

$$-\frac{dQ}{dt}$$
 is proportional to $\Delta \theta$ (2)

Moreover the heat content, Q, of a body is its heat capacity multiplied by its absolute temperature θ . Thus:-

Q is proportional to θ

hence

$$-\frac{dQ}{dt}$$
 is proportional to $-\frac{d\theta}{dt}$ (3)

Combining equations (2) and (3) shows that the rate of cooling $- d\theta/dt$ of the body is proportional to the excess temperature $\Delta \theta$. Newton arrived at the same conclusion about three hundred years ago!

Programming The Macabre!

Mathematically it can be shown that the body temperature falls exponentially towards the air temperature. If a body temperature reading is taken at an unknown time after death, it is not possible to calculate when the body was at 98.4°F since the proportionality constant is not known. However if two temperature readings are taken with a known time interval between them, then the time of death maay be calculated.



The time of death thus calculated is given as the time before the first temperature reading was taken. Unfortunately Newton's Law of Cooling only applies in a strong constant draught, which would be the case in an exposed windy location, or in an air conditioned building. In still air, the air warms up and natural convection occurs. The rate of cooling $- d\theta/dt$ is given by

 $-\frac{d\theta}{dt}$ is proportion to $\Delta \theta^{5/4}$

rather than

$$-\frac{d\theta}{dt}$$
 is proportional to $\Delta \theta$

as given by Newton's Law of Cooling. The time of death may be calculated.



The Five-Fourths Law of Cooling was determined empirically by Dulong and Petit, and justified theoretically by Lorentz in 1881. Users who are surprised at their results are referred to those mentioned above or the Newton himself!

A BASIC program is provided, written in a most elementary sub-set of the language, which should facilitate its implementation on a wide variety of computers. A sample run is also provided.

Description Of The Program

The program first asks if the user requires full instructions. An answer of YES or NO is expected and all other responses are rejected. Depending on the answer explicit or shortened messages are printed during the first run. Regardless of the answer, short messages are always given on the second and subsequent runs.

The user is invited to choose whether to use the Celsius or Fahrenheit temperature scales. The reply is checked and only C or F are allowed.

In turn the air temperature, the first body temperature and the second body temperature are requested. Checks are performed to ensure that the numbers entered are reasonable. Warning messages are printed if the values are out of range and the user has to re-type an acceptable value. Finally the user is asked for the time the interval between the temperature

NEWTON'S COOL

620 PRINT D - 60 * INT(D / 60); " minutes before the first reading."

readings. This too is checked, and must be positive and less than five hours.

The time of death is calculated using Newton's Law of Cooling (in a draught), and the Five-Fourths Law.

An explanation of the methods is provided on request and finally the user is asked if he would like another run.

List Of Variables

The strings Q\$ and I\$ are used for the replies to questions and whether full instructions are required respectively. These are DIMensioned in line 10 so that I\$ may contain up to three characters and Q\$ up to ten characters. For a number of versions of BASIC strings are handled in a different way and DIM 1\$ (3) reserves space for four strings 1\$(0), 1\$(1), 1\$(2) and 1\$(3). For such implementations of BASIC line 10 should be omitted.

- A Air temperature surroundings
- B Body temperature (when alive)
- D Death time in minutes before first reading

F First temperature reading made on corpse

- S Second temperature reading made on corpse
- T Time in minutes between the two readings

40 PRINT 50 PRINT "Would you like FULL instructions" 60 GOSUB 940 70 LET IS = QS 80 IF IS = "NO" THEN 160 90 PRINT 100 PRINT "This program calculates how long a person has been dead" 110 PRINT "from two body temperature readings, the time between the 120 PRINT "readings and the surrounding air temperature. Newton's" 130 PRINT "Law of Cooling is assumed if the body is in a draught" 140 PRINT "otherwise the Five Fourths Law of Natural Convection is used" 150 PRINT 150 PRINT "Would you like to work in degrees Celcius or Fahrenheit" 170 IF IS = "NO" THEN 190 180 PRINT "Type C or F and press RETURN" 190 INPUT QS 190 INPUT QS 200 REM *** SET NORMAL BODY TEMPERATURE B 210 LET B = 98.6 220 IF QS = "F" THEN 270 230 LET B = 37 240 IF QS = "C" THEN 270 250 PRINT "Reply '"; QS; "' not understood. Re-"; 260 OPT 100 260 GOTO 180 270 PRINT "Type the air temperature" 280 INPUT A 200 IF (A + 40) * (A - B) < 0 THEN 330 300 PRINT "The air temperature must be between -40 degrees" 310 PRINT "and"; B; " degrees. Re-"; 320 GOTO 270 330 PRINT "Type the first body temperature" 340 INPUT F 350 IF (F - B) * (F - A) < 0 THEN 390 360 PRINT "The first body temperature must be between"; B; " and"; A; 370 PRINT "degrees. Re-"; 380 0010 330 390 PRINT "Type the second body temperature" 400 INPUT S 410 IF (S - F) * (S - A) < 0 THEN 450 420 PRINT "The second body temperature must be between"; F; " and"; A; 430 PRINT "degrees. Re-"; 440 GOTO 390 450 LET S = S - A460 LET F = F - A470 LET B = B - A 480 PRINT "Type the time in minutes between temperature readings" 490 IF IS = "NO" THEN 510 500 PRINT "Then press RETURN" 510 INPUT T 520 IF T * (T - 300) < 0 THEN 570 530 PRINT "The time must be between 0 and 300 minutes (five hours)" 540 PRINT "Re-"; 550 COTO 480 560 REM *** CALCULATE TIME OF DEATH USING NEWTON'S LAW OF COOLING 570 LET D = INT(LOG(F / B) * T / LOG(S / F) + 0.5) 580 PRINT "Assuming that the body was in a strong constant wind," 500 PRINT Assuming that the 590 PRINT "the person died"; 600 IF D < 60 THEN 620 610 PRINT INT(D / 60); " hours and";

REM CALCULATE TIME OF DEATH USING FIVE FOURTHS LAW 650 LET D = INT((B[°](-.25) - F[°](-.25)) * T / (F[°](-.25) - S[°](-.25)) + 0.5) 660 PRINT "If the body was in still air then a better estimate is" 670 IF D < 60 THEN 690 hours and"; 690 PRINT INT(D / 60); " hours and"; 690 PRINT D - 60 * INT(D / 60); " minutes before the first reading." 700 PRINT 710 PRINT "Would you like an explanation of the methods" 720 GOSUB 930 730 IF QS = "NO" THEN 850 740 PRINT 740 PRINT 750 PRINT "The first method uses Newton's Law of Cooling which assumes" 760 PRINT "that the rate of cooling of a body is proportional to the" 770 PRINT "temperature difference between the body and the atmosphere." 780 PRINT "Newton's Law applies if the body is in a strong constant" 790 PRINT "Newton's Law applies if the body is in a strong constant" 790 PRINT "Newton's Law applies if the body is in a strong constant" 790 PRINT "Newton's Law applies if the body is in a strong constant" 790 PRINT "Newton's Law applies if the body is in a strong constant" 790 PRINT "PORCED convection. If the atmosphere is still Newton's Law" 810 PRINT "Does not apply and the heat loss is proportional to the" 820 PRINT "excess temperature to the power 1.25. This is called the" 830 PRINT "Five Fourths Law for NATURAL convection and gives rise to" 840 PRINT "the second result." 850 PRINT 860 PRINT "Would you like another run" 870 GOSUB 930 880 LET IS = "NO" 890 IF QS = "YES" THEN 150 900 PRINT "You are finished - Rigor Mortis has set in" 910 STOP 920 REM *** SUBROUTINE TO SORT OUT YES / NO ANSWERS 930 IF IS = "NO" THEN 950 940 PRINT "Type YES or NO and press RETURN" 940 FRUNT Type TES OF NO and press Reform 950 INPUT QS 960 IF QS = "YES" THEN 1000 970 IF QS = "NO" THEN 1000 980 PRINT "Reply '"; QS; "' not understood. Re-"; 990 QCDTO 940 1000 RETURN 1010 END

The standard BASIC program listing.

Time of Death

----Type YES or NO and press RETURN ? YES Would you like FULL instructions

This program calculates how long a person has been dead from two body temperature readings, the time between the readings and the surrounding air temperature. Newton's Law of Cooling is assumed if the body is in a draught otherwise the Five Fourths Law of Natural Convection is used

Would you like to work in degrees Celcius or Fahrenheit Type C or F and press RETURN $% \left({{\mathbb{T}_{{\rm{A}}}} \right) = 0} \right)$

- Type the air temperature 2 6
- Type the first body temperature ? 25
- Type the second body temperature ? 14

Type the time in minutes between temperature readings Then press RETURN

2 45

630 PRINT

Assuming that the body was in a strong constant wind, the person died 25 minutes before the first reading.

If the body was in still air then a better estimate is 21 minutes before the first reading.

Would you like an explanation of the methods Type YES or NO and press RETURN ? YES

The first method uses Newton's Law of Cooling which assumes that the rate of cooling of a body is proportional to the temperature difference between the body and the atmosphere. Newton's Law applies if the body is in a strong constant draught eg. an air conditioned room. Such cooling is called FORCED convection. If the atmosphere is still Newton's Law does not apply and the best loss is proportional to the FORCED convection. If the atmosphere is still Newton's L does not apply and the heat loss is proportional to the excess temperature to the power 1.25. This is called the Five Fourths Law for NATURAL convection and gives rise to the second result.

Would you like another run Type YES or NO and press RETURN ? NO You are finished - Rigor Mortis has set in OK.

A sample run of the program.



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The Commodore PET is Britain's best selling micro-

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John Robinson

The medium of the future? Hard discs have been around for a while but Winnie is the product of a curious marriage.

Use tilising a technology that is now part of computer history the 'Winchester' disc has arrived. In fact, it's been around a little while and, like bubble memories, I'm still waiting for its impact. Please don't get the idea that I'm disillusioned, but, for starters, what happened to the idea that they would only be twice the price of a floppy disc drive?

Similar But Not So Similar

While there are superficial similarities with a floppy, the technology owes all to its mainframe ancestors — the hard disc units. The floppy was originally conceived to work in the "off-line room", that is in the area of data preparation. To feed the large computers it is necessary to prepare data in a machine readable form. On the traditional computers there were usually only a few ports through which you fed data. Using any one of these ports tied up the computer completely, and so data transfer had to be extremely fast or else things would grind to a halt.

Punched Paper

The early input devices were fed with paper tape punched with holes. These punched documents were in the form of continuous paper tape or punched cards. The punching machines varied from simple hand punches to large desk sized machines with data validation facilities. Speeding up the input of these forms of data to the mainframe produced some truly miraculous machines. They handled tape and cards at amazing speeds, and occasionally turned them into confetti at slightly more amazing speeds. In other words, there is a limit to the rate of data input with punched paper!

Magnetic Tape

Magnetic tape replaced punched paper in large data preparation applications, but its expense and its frailty have always made it an uncomfortable medium to work with.

The spectre of incompatibility has constantly haunted the data preparation rooms of computerised companies. Incompatibility is the problem whereby you may spend hours preparing a tape on your data preparation tape drive, to find that the tape drive on your mainframe cannot read it! The awkward problem of incompatibility is that the magnetic tape drive that writes the data on the tape will be able to read its own writing but no other tape drive will be able to. The tape on its reel is also a difficult and heavy item to ship around. Supposing, perhaps, you have to send it from London to Glasgow by post?

The floppy diskette provides a stark contrast to the drawbacks of its predecessors. It has been known to be shipped unprotected in an envelope through the mail and still be readable (Not advisable! Ed.) This was a well publicised experiment in its early days.

The machines on which floppy diskettes are prepared need only be table-top in size and a feature of the floppy is the general lack of compatibility problems. Most of the larger computers can be fitted with a diskette drive to take the data into its bigger and much faster backup stores.

Enter Winnie

It is at this point that we discover just where the 'Winchester' came from. The bigger and faster backup storage on the large computer is likely to be a floating head disc drive. The rigid-disc drive is used for holding the large amount of data that the computer will require, and needs to get very quickly.

A common application nowadays is for the rigid-disc drive to hold programs for multiple job operations. A large system may be attempting to run many big programs simultaneously, the total memory size available being considerably less than the size of all the programs added together. It will run a few of them together and occasionally put some onto a disc drive and bring some others into memory to get their share of processor time. This is called "Virtual Storage" because it doesn't actually exist. All this must happen incredibly quickly or the processor will spend too much time waiting for the disc to send the programs in or take them out again.

MINNIE WINNIE WHO?

Another problem is that of massive file sizes. A list of customer accounts may be several millions of bytes long. It is clearly impossible to hold them all in the somewhat expensive main memory of the computer. Even with semiconductor memories (RAM), at present prices this would be wasteful.

With the older forms of memory such as core memory the cost would be totally prohibitive.

Rigor Mortis Sets In

The rigid disk was the culmination of numerous weird and wonderful attempts to provide the computer with a medium speed, very high volume storage system at a reasonable price. High speed must be traded off against cost and this has been done very successfully in the case of the rigid-disc drive.

Modern versions can (from a single drive) provide any of 700 million bytes within 40 mS (40 one-thousandths of a second). The rigid-disc drive consists of a metal disc coated with magnetic material (Fig. 1). As in the floppy disc drive, the heads are driven across the spinning surface of the disc by some mechanism. This mechanism must be capable of holding the head precisely over one track while the head reads or writes the data on that (invisible) track.



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Fig 1. Using a single head which tracks across a fixed platter greatly increases the storage capacity.

The track may be divided up into sectors for the convenience of both the hardware and software. The head drive mechanism must also be able to move onto this track repeatedly and accurately. Many hundreds of tracks can exist across the disc surface and the drive may have many discs mounted one above each other. These discs are on a common spindle and have one head for each surface, these share a common head drive mechanism (Fig.2).

The major difference to a floppy is that despite the considerable pressure that is applied to the head towards the disc surface there is no contact. Therefore there is no wear and tear on the disc surface.



Fig 2. Stacking platters is a technique borrowed from the mainframe industry. Both sides of the media can be used, thus doubling the capacity without having to turn the disc over.

Floating Away

The technology depends on a dynamic phenomenon whereby a rotating disc, plentifully supplied with air to its surfaces, develops a "skin" of air on these surfaces. Attempts to press a suitably shaped head closer than a few hundred microns to the actual surface of the disc will meet with a considerable resistance from this film of air.

The distance is of critical importance and depends upon the speed of rotation, the nature of the disc surface, the size of the head, and the aerodynmaic properties of its shape. The head is referred to as 'flying' for obvious reasons. This either reads information from the disc surface or writes it onto the disc surface, and the closer it can fly the more closely packed the information can be recorded onto one disc.

Unfortunately, the closer the head flies the more likely it is to accidentally touch the disc surface and, at 2400 RPM, it acts like a lathe cutting head. This is referred to as a disc "crash" in the industry. No matter how carefully the disc is designed all it takes is a minute particle to upset the dynamic relationship of the head to the disc surface and "in she ploughs". Even a puff of cigarette smoke contains particles of sufficient size!

The answer to this problem is to seal the disc and its associated mechanisms into its own closed-loop filtered air system. This is what has been done on the Winchester drive.

Fixed In

The disc is not removable as in some of its predecessors and this allows a much more precise relationship to the heads. Thus the tracks can be recorded closer together giving another significant increase in data density.

Improvements in the oxide coating on the surface of the disc have also permitted the increased density of recording. Several hundred tracks per inch are now possible with around 8000 bits per inch (BPI).



Good, old-fashioned magnetic tape. 2400 feet at 6250 BPI equals an awful lot of information.

INNIE WINNIE W



The Cromemco Z2H has an 11Mb (unformatted) Winchester disc as well as two 51/4 floppies, a Z80 and 64K of RAM. This is the kind of small business machine that will benefit from the slowly dropping cost of the media.

The need for rapid head movement from track to track has brought about such devices as the voice coil drive. The heads are mounted on a carriage and the carriage is driven back and forth by a linear motor based on the same principle as the common loudspeaker. There is a coil mounted in a large magnet and changing the current coil causes rapid movement of the coil within the magnetic field.

Another, more modern, method of driving the heads is the taut band wrapped around the spindle of a motor such that the heads move in a straight line distance proportional to the rotation of the spindle.

The Winchester drive is packaged to give the same physical dimensions as the floppy drives it is intended to replace. The traditional belt and pulley method of driving the spindle would take up considerably more space than is available. The solution has come from the hi-fi industry in the form of a direct DC drive using servo control. The motor will be brushless and, very probably, its control will be from a guartz crystal. Other methods have also been implemented with considerable success.

Reliable Transfers

While the technology is inherently reliable it is still important to incorporate error checking and correcting techniques. It is now possible for Winchester drives to transfer data at 8,000,000 bits per second (BPS) although it is unlikely that current personal microcomputers will be able to fully utilise this speed

Using multiple heads and discs within the same package, storage volumes of 70 million bytes are becoming common. Adding to this the fact that multiple drives can be used, it means that hundreds of millions of bytes of data can be on line. All of this is vulnerable to the whims of poor programming or even malicious damage. Despite all the promises of reliability in the Winchester drive, and as long as the disc cannot be removed from the drive for safe keeping, there will be a need for security copying. The floppy with its 100k (or so) bytes of storage and comparatively low transfer speeds is obviously not in contention as a backup device.

Rapid advances in cartridge tape technology mean that



about 11.7Mb of unformatted storage.

the cheap 17 million byte capacity cartridge will soon fill the need for backup. Transfer rate to these drives can be extremely high, up to about 8,000,000 bit per minute.

Sloppy Programming

I spoke recently to a computer professional in industry on the subject of higher capacity storage systems. Admittedly his applications are not commercial and therefore don't involve large data-file storage. His experience was that the more the dics space available the more sloppy programming became. Some discs carry multiple copies of the same program with slight variations to cope with a variety of problems. These are taking the place of one piece of well written software, to the detriment of all.



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S.C. Adams

How to win back some memory space on the ZX80.

The coming of the ZX80 has brought the cost of 'BASIC' computing down to around £100. But it also has certain limitations. One of these is that there is no place in the memory map to put extra RAM which cannot be over written. The memory map of the ZX80 is shown in Fig.1. As can be seen, the memory decoding is limited to specifying areas in sixteen kilobyte blocks in which only one "application" is allowed.





Blocks To Build With

The first sixteen kilobyte block is for the 4K Read Only Memory (ROM) which controls the operation of the ZX80. This ROM appears four times in the memory map below 16K due to the fact that the address location is not clearly defined.

The second 16K, up to 32767, is allocated to the program RAM, 1K of which is supplied, but this can be increased to 16K externally. This RAM is used from the bottom upwards, the first forty locations being used as pointers to the boundaries of the rest of the RAM. This RAM is swallowed up as the length of program increases (storing the program, variables and print statements). As the program grows these pointers are incremented, so no fixed RAM locations are possible because these might be over written by the increasing program. The stack used by the CPU also descends from the top RAM location so that it might be safe from the program, but not the stack.

The last 32K of space is used to operate the screen display of the ZX80 so it cannot be re-coded to give us more RAM space.

The only space which does not move, then, is the ROM space in the bottom 16K of the memory map, which has to be fixed in order to know where the controlling routines are. This is the space we intend using. After all, who needs four copies of one program!

The Theory

The decoding of the address is simple, IC12 pin 11 turns off the ROM by changing CS1 to a high (+5 V) whenever A14 is selected (16-32K and 49K-64K). If we add to the circuit so that the ROM is not selected when the upper half of the sixteen kilobyte block is (A13), then we will free 8K for our own use.

This is done by substituting a NOR gate for the IC13 inverter gate, so that whenever A14 OR A13 is selected IC12 turns off the ROM.

Putting Theory Into Practice

The cost of this expansion is one 74LS02 and a little soldering work, total cost 18p including VAT! The physical connections are shown in Fig.2, with the circuit diagram in Fig.3. The 73LS02 sits on top of IC12 which is located next to the keyboard on the right hand side. All the pins for the extra IC are **SK XTRA** xcept for pins 14, 13 and 7 which are soldered

bent outwards except for pins 14, 13 and 7 which are soldered direct to IC12. Before soldering the extra IC on top of IC12, solder a wire onto pin 9 of IC12. This will be connected to pin 11 of the extra IC, when it is mounted on top of IC12.

Solder a wire onto D8 making sure it is connected as shown, then solder the other end onto pin 12 of the new IC. Now, break the track which runs to pin 13 of IC12. This runs under the '1' of the label for IC12 and can be cut with a sharp knife. Finally make sure the pins of the new IC make no contact with the ZX80 circuit except where shown (If you do not want to use the extra pins, cut them off).

To test the modification, power up the ZX80 and the reverse K cursor should appear. Type in the following line and press "new line".

PRINT PEEK (8192)

The number 64 should appear, anything else means you must check your connections again.



Using It

Now we have all the memory space from 8192 to 16347 (8K) free to use for anything your heart desires; memory mapped screen for those interactive games, machine code safely tucked away without the worry of it being over written?

The ZX80 does not know this part of the RAM exists so before taping the final results of your 'Star Trek' program, transfer any machine code into the program RAM space or you will lose it when the program is SAVEd.

The new ROM from Sinclair with all those tasty extras will not be affected by this change as it will sit in the bottom 8K of the program ROM space. So, get cracking and produce the cassette file handling, printer and monitor routines that will make us the envy of the larger, heavier and more costlier machines.





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CHESS RECORDER

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John Wike

This program allows a NASCOM 1 fitted with T2 or T4 monitor and a Graphics Unit (Dec. 1979, p.71) to function as a chess move recorder similar to Tolinka (ETI Oct. 1978).

Games up to 59 moves in length may be entered, stored, dumped onto, or loaded from tape, the last two using the appropriate NASBUG routines. The difficulty of using the T2 'load' routine was described by M.J. Bell in his Accounting program (April 1979, p.14). His 'fool the monitor' instructions are repeated here in locations D2F-D32.

Because no shades of grey are possible on the NASCOM there are difficulties in showing a black piece on a black square (or white on white). Each piece therefore takes its own background around with it and the squares are made extra large so that they can still be seen. The board thus occupies almost the whole height of the screen.

Operation

When executed from 0C50 the graphics character generator is loaded and the chess board with alphanumeric co-ordinates is displayed on the screen. The three available commands (P,L,S) are indicated in the left hand margin.

P. Pressing P allows you to play a new game into store (EFO -FFF). The move number is now displayed in the margin and is changed after every move with two exceptions:

1. If a king is moved more than one square sideways a castling is assumed so the move number is held to allow the operator to move the rook.

2. If a pawn changes column to an unoccupied square the 'en passant' move is assumed and the move number is again held to allow the operator to remove the taken pawn by moving an empty square to its position.

Moves are entered by typing the co-ordinates of the squares in this format: letter, number, letter, number, origin first, destination second. The characters typed are displayed under the move number. The move is then indicated on the screen using 'f' (for from) and 't' (for to) at the sides of the chosen squares. If the move is acceptable, type 'Y' to execute it. If not, type 'N' to cancel it. One special feature is that if a pawn is moved to a back row it will be converted to a queen.

The game will automatically end after move 59 Black, but it can be finished at any time before that by pressing shifted backspace.

L. Pressing L clears the screen and loads the game into the game store from tape then returns to the start.

S. Pressing S causes the game in store to be displayed on the screen. Each move is indicated by 'f' and 't' as before and typing 'Y' executes a move and indicates the next one. However, this time 'N' means leave the game and return to the start.

At the end of a game a marker is inserted in the store and the lable 'END!' together with the two available commands (D,R) is displayed in the margin.

D. Pressing D dumps the stored game onto tape before returning to the start.

R. Pressing R causes an immediate return to the start.

Rules Of The Game

At no time does the program check (pun intended!) that a move complies with the rules of chess. That is left completely to the operator, so cheating is possible!

250	21 22 00	10 60 0022	TRATS	Set Stack pointer			
.50	31 33 00	LD SP,0C33	STANT	Lead graphics RAM			
.53	11 00 10	LD DE, 1000		Load graphics RAIN			
056	21 A3 0E	LD HL,0EA3					
259	01 FF 6C	LD BC,6CFF					
50	7F	IDA (HL)					
000	10	YOR C					
-50	A9	XUN C					
C5E	12	LD (DE),A					
C5F	1F 1F 1F 1F	RRA					
63	13	INC DE					
200	10	ID (DE) A					
_64	12	LU (DE),A					
C65	13	INC DE					
266	23	INC HL					
67	78	LD A.B					
007	EE 2D	CP 3D					
000	FE SU	UPNIZ COF					
C6A	20 03	JHNZ COF					
C6C	OC	INC C					
C6D	2F A3	LD L.A3					
CRE	10 58	D INZ CSC					
COF	TO ED	DONE Close Screen					
C/I	EF IE 00	PAS Clear Screen					
C74	16 08	LD D,08		Display top two rows of			
C76	OF 04	LD C.04		board			
C79	5E	IDE(HL)					
070	JE OO						
C/9	23	INC HL					
C7A	06 04	LD B,04					
C7C	7E	LD A,(HL)					
C7D	87	OR A					
075	00 14	107 004					
C/E	28 14	JR2 C94					
C80	12	LD (DE),A					
C81	13	INC DE					
C82	10 F8	DJNZ CZC					
COA	22	INC HI					
004	23	INC HL					
C85	06 04	LD 8,04					
C87	7E	LD A,(HL)					
C88	12	LD (DE).A					
C90	13	INC DE					
003	10 50	DINZ COZ					
CBA	IO FB	DJINZ CO/					
C8C	2B	DEC HL					
C8D	0D	DEC C					
CRE	20 FA	IBNZ CZA					
COL	20 20	INIC HI					
0.90	23 23	INC HL					
C92	18 E2	JH C/b					
C94	D5	PUSH DE		Copy down screen			
C95	F1	POP HL					
000	14	INC D					
0.90	14	1000 0240					
1097	01 AU 02	LD BC, UZAU					
C9A	ED BO	LDIR					
000	21 99 OB	LD HL.0899		Display white back row			
COE	15 85	ID F B5					
CAI	00 04	LD P OA					
CAI	00 04	LD B,04					
CA3	3E 88	LD A,88					
CA5	77	LD (HL),A					
CAG	12	LD (DE) A					
CA7	20	INC A					
CAR	12	INC DE					
IL AB	13	INC DE					
)CA9	23	INC HL					
CAA	77	LD (HL),A					
CAR	12	LD (DE),A					
CAC	22 22 22	INC HI					
CAC	23 23 23	10 10 DEC DE 18	10 10 1	1P			
JCAF	IB IB IB	IB IB DEC DE ID	10 10				
JCB4	D6 03	SUB 03					
CB6	10 ED	DJNZ CA5					
CRR	21.80.81	LD HL 8180					
CBB	22 A5 OP	LD OBA5 HI					
0000	22 40 00	10 11 0810		Display white pawns			
JURE	Z1 19 0B	LD HL, UB 19		Dispidy writte pavers			
DCC1	06 08	LD B,08					
0003	36 8A	LD (HL),8A					
DCC5	23	INC HI					
0000	20 00						
JCCD	30 88	LD (HL),00					
0008	23 23 23	INC HL					
OCCB	10 F6	DJNZ CC3					
CCD	2E 19	LD L.19		Copy black rows			
ACCE	11 00 00	LD DE 0899		from white			
ULLE	11 33 08	10 0 00					
UCD2	0E 02	LD C,02					
OCD4	06 20	LD B,20					
OCDA	7E	LD A.(HL)					
1007	E6 EO	AND FO					
0007	55.00	0000					
UCD9	FE 80	00 00					
OCDB	20 04	JRNZ CE1					
OCDC) 7E	LD A,(HL)					
none	C6.0C	ADD OC					
0000	12	ID (DELA					
ULEU	12	LU IDET,A					
UCE1	13	INC DE					
OCE2	23	INC HL					
					SOI	F'T	SDOT
--------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	------	--
					501		SPUI
OCE3 OCE5	10 F1 1E 19	DJNZ CD 6 LD E,19		OD8E 3D OD8F ED 6F	DEC A RLD		
OCE7	2E 99 0D	DEC C		0D91 13 0D92 10 F9	INC DE		
0CEA	20 E8 2E DA	JRNZ CD4	Display top co-ordinates	0D94 23	INC HL		
OCEE	0E 04	LD C,04	Display top co-ordinates	0D95 0D 0D96 20 F3	JRNZ D8B		
OCF0 OCF2	3E 41 77	LD (HL),A		0D98 22 10 0C 0D98 E1	LD ARG 3,HL		Update store pointer
OCF3	09 3C	ADD HL,BC		OD9C 5E	LD E,(HL)		
OCF5	FE 49	CP 49		0D9D 23 0D9E 56	LD D,(HL)		
OCF7 OCF9	20 F9 0E 80	JRNZ CF2 LD C,80	Display side co-ordinates	OD9F EB ODA0 CD 63 OF	EX HL,DE		Display move on screen
OCFB	21 16 08 3F 38	LD HL,0816		ODA3 CD 4D OC	CALL KBD		Await command
0000	77	LD (HL),A		0DA8 28 0A	JRZ DB4		If N pressed cancel move
0D01 0D02	09 3D	ADD HL,BC DEC A		ODAA FE 59 ODAC 20 F5	CP 59 JBNZ DA3		If V pressed undate screen
0D03	FE 30	CP 30		ODAE CD B3 OD	CALL MUPD		in i pressed update screen
0D05 0D07	00	NOP		ODBI 18 32 ODB3 AF	XOR A	MUPD	Clear A to show update re-
0D08 0D08	CD 95 0E EF 50 4C 53 0	CALL MARCLR	Display commands	0DB4 08 0DB5 71	EX AF		quired
0D10	21 FO OE	LD HL,0EFO	Set store pointers	0DB6 78	LD A,B		screen
0D13 0D16	22 10 OC	LD ARG 3,HL		0DB7 12 0DB8 D9	LD (DE),A EXX		(HL,DE,BC are from MIND)
0D19	CD4D 0C	CALL KBD	Await command and ex-	0DB9 21 8B 09	LD HL,098B		Clear move entry line
ODIE	28 3F	JRZ D5F	ecule	ODBE 36 20	LD (HL),20		
0D20 0D22	FE 53 28 12	CP 53 JRZ D36		0DC0 23 0DC1 10 FB	INC HL		
0D24	FE 4C	CP 4C		0DC3 08	EX AF		
0D28	EF 1E 1D 00	PRS CirScrnBkSp] LOA	AD FROM TAPE	0DC5 28 0A	JRZ DD1		Check whether update or cancel required
0D2C	CD 7C 03	CALL LOAD		0DC7 2A 10 0C	LD HL, (ARG 3)		Cancel required so
0D30	CD 3E 00	CALL CHIN		ODCC 22 10 0C	LD ARG 3,HL		decrement move pointer
0D33 0D36	CD 95 0E	CALL MARCLE TDISF	LAY STORED GAME	0DCF 18 E0 0DD1 D9	JR DB1 EXX		Update required so move
0D39	CD 86 0E	CALL TEXT	Cot port move	0DD2 13	INC DE		piece at origin to
0D3F	5E	LD E.(HL)	- origin	0DD3 23 0DD4 7E	LD A,(HL)		destination
0D40 0D41	CA 3C OE	JP Z END	TO END IT FE	0DD5 71 0DD6 12	LD (HL),C		
0D44	1D	DEC E		0DD7 13	INC DE		
0D45 0D46	56	LD D,(HL)	- destination	0DD8 23 0DD9 1A	LD A, (DE)		Store contents of
0D47 0D48	23 22 10 0C	INC HL	Undate pointer	ODDA 47 ODDB 7F	LD B,A		destination in B
OD4B	EB	EX HL,DE	Display move on screen	ODDC 71	LD (HL),C		
0D4C 0D4F	CD 4D 0C	CALL KBD		ODDE FE 97	CP 97		Was piece moved a pawn?
0D52	FE 4E	CP 4E	If N pressed return to	0DE0 28 04 0DE2 EE 88	JRZ DE6		
0D56	FE 59	CP 59	STAT	0DE4 20 26	JRNZ EOC		
0D58 0D5A	20 F5 CD B3 0D	CALL MUPD	If Y pressed update screen	0DE6 4D 0DE7 2A 10 0C	LD C,L LD HL,(ARG 3)		Yes. Store origin in C
0D5D	18 DD	JR D3C	Y NEW GAME	ODEA 28	DEC HL		
0D62	CD 86 0E	CALL TEXT	I IVEV GAINE	ODEC E6 OF	AND OF		Did it move to row 1 or 8?
0D65 0D68	01 40 04 21 8B 09	LD BC,0440 LD HL,098B	Allow key entry in correct format	0DEE 28 04 0DF0 FE 07	JRZ DF4 CP 07		
0D6B	CD 4D 0C	CALL KBD	li shifted bl. se arrest	0DF2 20 0B	JRZ DFF		Yos Convert to succes
0D70	CA 3C OE	JP Z END	go to END	ODF6 1A	LD A(DE)		res. Convert to queen
0D73 0D74	5F 3D	LD E,A DEC A		0DF7 D6 0A 0DF9 12	SUB OA		
0D75	E6 F8	AND F8		ODFA 1B	DEC DE		
0D78	20 F1	JRNZ D6B		0DFD 18 24	JR E23		
0D7A 0D7B	79 EF 70	LD A,C XOB 70		0DFF 79 0E00 93	LD A,C SUB E		Did it change columns?
0D7D	4F	LD C,A		0E01 E6 3C	AND 3C		
OD7F	23	INC HL		0E05 78	LD A,B		Yes. Was square empty?
0D80 0D82	10 E9 OF 02	DJNZ D6B	Convert move from A S CIL	0E06 FE 20 0E08 C8	CP 20 BET Z		Yes En passant
0D84	11 8B 09	LD DE,098B	to two bytes for store	0E09 FE 9A	CP 9A		ros. en passant
0D87	E5	PUSH HL		OEOC FE 8F	CP 8F		Yes. En passant Was piece moved a king?
0D8B 0D8D	06 02 1A	LD B,02 LD A.(DE)		0E0E 28 04 0E10 FE 83	JRZ E14 CP 83		

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0F12 20 0F JRNZ E23 Yes. Dd it move more 0E6F E 0.07 AND 07 0E14 B7 OP A Yes. Dd it move more 0E77 1F B RA 0E17 70 LD A,L C8 08 ADD 08 0E77 57 LD D,A 0E18 65 3F AND 37 0E77 57 LD D,A 0E77 57 LD D,A 0E14 26 3F AND 37 0E77 57 LD D,A 0E77 57 LD D,A 0E14 26 07 JRZ E33 0E77 6C LD D,A 0E77 16 HD D,A 0E20 F6 30 PET L2 Yes. Castling 0E77 11 LD A,10D Store backgroundsi 0E23 77 LD HLIA Change W to B, B to W 0E77 12 LD A,14D Store backgroundsi 0E24 75 DF HNZ Yes. Castling 0E77 12 LD A,14D Ta destination 0E24 74 LD A,14D Store backgroundsi 0E77									1	IJPUI
0612 20 OF JRN2 E23 Vas. Did it move more 0626 E6 07 AND 07 0213 E5 05 SB C HL,DE than 1 column? 027.2 CB 18 RH2 0214 B7 D LD AL 027.2 CB 18 RH2 0216 E5 37 ADD 34 027.2 CB 18 RH2 CB 14 CD 14 CB 14 CD 14 CB 14 CB 14 CD 14 CB 14										
OR H OR A Yes Dol II move more OP 7 IF RAA 0615 D5 2 S8C HL,DE than 1 column? 027 CB 18 RAF 0617 70 LD A.L 027 CB 18 RAF 027 CB 18 RAF 0618 26 07 JAZ 23 027 CB 18 CB 10 D A.L 027 0614 28 07 JAZ 23 027 CB 18 CB 10 D D.L 1 0617 600 CP 44 027 CB 18 CB 10 D D.L 1	0E12	20 OF	JRNZ E23			OE6F	E6 07	AND 07		
Oct13 ED 52 SBC HL,DE than 1 column? CP74 C6 8 ADD 08 Oct14 E6 3F AND 3F CF76 57 LD D,A Oct14 26 07 HZ E23 CF76 57 LD D,A OFT0 FE 04 CP 4 CP 4 CF7 6C LD L,H OFT0 FE 04 CP 3C VE DS 0 PO HL Store backgrounds! OFT0 FE 3C CP 3C Yes. Castling OFT0 EF 4 LD A,I/L Store backgrounds! OF22 FE 3C CP 3C Yes. Castling OFT7 LD A,I/L Store backgrounds! OF23 FE 3C DH,I/L Change move display OFT7 LD A,I/A To arrign in C OF23 FE 3C DH,I/L Change move display OFT7 LD A,I/A To arrign in C OF24 FE 3C DH,I/L Yes. Increment move CF52 ST 4 LD A,I/A To arrign in C OF24 FE 40 67 76 67 76 75 76 50 76 70 70 50 so 0 1 v DEX	0E14	87	ORA		Yes. Did it move more	0E71	1F	RRA		
0c11 7D CD AL CD AL CD AL CD AL CD AL 0c11 28 or JAZ E23 CD AL CD AL LD D.A 0c13 28 or JAZ E23 CD AL CD AL CD AL 0c14 28 or JAZ E23 CD AL CD AL CD AL 0c12 FE 64 CP 64 <td>0E15</td> <td>ED 52</td> <td>SBC HL, DE</td> <td></td> <td>than 1 column?</td> <td>0E72</td> <td>CB 1B</td> <td>RRE</td> <td></td> <td></td>	0E15	ED 52	SBC HL, DE		than 1 column?	0E72	CB 1B	RRE		
Oct1A 26:3 F AND 3F Other Signal Other Signal Other Signal 12:12 12:23 CP 4 CP 3 D5 D15 L D15 L <td>0E17</td> <td>7D</td> <td>LD A,L</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0E/4</td> <td>C6 08</td> <td>ADD 08</td> <td></td> <td></td>	0E17	7D	LD A,L			0E/4	C6 08	ADD 08		
OE1A 28 07 JR2 E23 OE27 6C L D L, H OE1C FE 04 CP 04 0E78 D5 PUSH DE OE12 FE 3C CP 3C Ves. Casting 0E77 E1 POP HL OE22 C15 10 90 LD HL.0561 Change move display 0E77 E1 POP HL Store backgrounds 0E23 215 10 91 LD A.(HL) Change move display 0E77 E1 POP HL A.(DE1) Organ in C 0E24 FE 57 CP 57 Is it now W2 0E80 36 66 LD (HL).66 Display pointers: 0E25 7F LD A.(HL) Ves. Increment move 0E80 59 2F 46 60 PLY 't at destination 0E22 28 DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E86 69 2F 76 66 PH 10.20 set the cursor 0E33 28 D D.(HL).30 0E9 69 2F 46 60 PL 1.02966 MARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E33 28 D D.(HL).30 0E8 2F 60 D1 HL 1.	0E18	E6 3F	AND 3F			0E76	57	LD D,A		
OE1C FE 04 CP 04 OE //3 D5 POSH DE 0E20 FE 3C CP 3C 0E73 E1 POP HL 0E22 C0 RET NZ Yes, Castling 0E77 E1 POP HL 0E23 T LD HL,0861 Change move display 0E77 4E LD C,HL ongin in C 0E23 T LD HL,0861 Change move display 0E77 4E LD C,HL ongin in C 0E24 T LD HL,0461 Change W to B, B to W 0E77 4E LD C,HL DBA destination in B 0E24 T LD HL,A6 Display pointers: '1'''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	0E1A	28 07	JRZ E23			0E/7	6C	LD L,H		
OFIE 28 03 JAZ E23 OFFA DIAZ E05 CE20 FE 30 C P3 00 FA DJAZ E05 DE22 C15 109 LD HL0561 Change move display DE7C E1 POP HL Store backgrounds DE23 215 109 LD HL0561 Change move display DE7D LD LD Al,DE1 Organ in C DE24 FE LD A,IHU Change W to B, B to W DE7D LD HL0.661 Display pointers: DE24 FE 57 C P57 Is it now W? DE5E 28 74 LD A,74 '1' at destination in B DE20 B DEC HL Yes. Increment move DE5E FF 40 6F 76 65 PRS M ove e TEXT DE21 FE 30 CP 74 66 PRS M ove e TEXT '1' at destination in B DE22 T2 D A,HL1 Ves. Increment move DE56 EF 40 6F 76 65 PRS M ove e TEXT DE23 O RF NZ Ves. Increment move DE54 DE1 LD RLN2 EX DE24 C D A,HL1 Ves. Increme	0E1C	FE 04	CP 04			0E78	D5	PUSH DE		
0E20 FE 3C CP3 AC Ves. Castling 0E78 E1 PUP HL 0E22 21 51 09 LD HL0951 Change move display 0E7D 4E LD C.(HLU Store backgrounds 0E23 7E LD A.(HLU Change move display 0E7D 4E LD C.(HLU Store backgrounds 0E24 FE 15 X0R 15 Change W to B, B to W 0E7F 47 LD B, A destination in B 0E24 FE 57 LD HLI,A Is it now W? 0E82 3E 74 LD A.74 '7' at origin 0E24 E1 LD A.74 '7' at origin '7' at origin '7' at origin 0E24 E1 LD A.74 '7' at origin '7' at origin '7' at origin 0E24 E3 CP F3A Est now W? 0E85 CP 370 sp 01 W sp 'T' at origin 0E25 FE 3A CP 3A 0E90 FE 45 00 '7 N TEXT 0E33 66 30 LD HLJ.30 0E94 CP 16 B DJLX269A MACLIB C	OE1E	28 03	JRZ E23			0E79	10 EA	DJNZ E65		
0E22 CO RET N2 Yes. Castling 0E/C E D/D PL 0E23 215 109 LD A.(HL) Oragin in C Oragin in C <td< td=""><td>0E20</td><td>FE 3C</td><td>CP 3C</td><td></td><td></td><td>OF/B</td><td>El</td><td>POPHL</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	0E20	FE 3C	CP 3C			OF/B	El	POPHL		
CE23 21 51 09 LD HL 0951 Change move display 0E7D 4E LD C, IHD Store backgrounds 0E26 FE LD A, IHL Change W to B, B to W 0E7F 1A LD A, IDE origin in C 0E29 77 LD (HL), A Change W to B, B to W 0E7F 47 LD B, A destination in B 0E20 0C RET NZ 0E84 12 LD (DE), A 'f' at destination 0E20 2B DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E85 059 RET 'f' at destination 0E20 7E LD A, IHL Yes. Increment move 0E86 C9 av NV / N 0E33 2B DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E86 C9 av NV / N Etra 0E33 2B DEC HL 0E34 0056 MARCLB Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E33 2B DE HL 0E86 C9 av DE HL 0E88 0E00 LD HL, 0956 MARCLB Clear the text margin and set the cursor	0E22	CO	RET NZ		Yes. Castling	OE/C	EI	POP HL		Charles the state and a
0E226 7E LD A,HLD 0E7E IA LD A,DE origin in C 0E237 FE 15 XOR 15 Change W to B, B to W 0E80 36 68 LD HLJ,A Display pointers: 0E230 FE 57 CP 57 Is it now W? 0E82 3E 74 LD A,74 '' at destination 0E240 28 DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E86 C9 67 76 65 PRS M ov e TEXT 0E252 34 INC (HL) 0E86 EF 40 67 76 65 PRS M ov e TEXT 0E254 FE 1A CP 3A 0E90 59 24 400 Y N 0E32 OR RET NZ 0E86 C9 68 RET 0E33 63 0 LD (HL) 30 0E90 F6 76 65 09 LD HJ,0956 MARCLB Clear the text margin and set in a cursor 0E34 B2 0 DE C HL 0E90 16 78 D B,00C D C D,0SOR,HL	0E23	21 51 09	LD HL,0951		Change move display	0E7D	4E	LD C,(HL)		Store backgrounds
0E27 EE 15 XOR 15 Change W to B, B to W 0E7F 47 LD B, A Destination in B 0E28 77 LD (HL),A Is it now W? 0E80 35 66 LD (HL),66 Display pointers: 0E20 0 RET NZ 0E84 12 LD (DE),A '1' at destination 0E20 28 DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E86 27 4 LD A,74 '1' at destination 0E21 34 INC (HL) Yes. Increment move 0E86 27 84 00 Yes 0E32 05 NC (HL) 0E86 27 84 00 Y/ N EET 0E33 28 DEC HL 0E86 05 21 456 00 LD H,0956 MARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E33 28 DEC HL 0E86 0E9 15 20 so 01 N Sp Display commands. 0E87 21 56 00 LD H,020 set the cursor 0E34 CO 295 0C CALL MARCLE END Display commands. 0E47 21 18 0C LD CURSOR,HL 0E3	0E26	7E	LD A,(HL)			OE7E	1A	LD A, (DE)		origin in C
0E23 FF CP D(HL), A 0E80 38 66 LD (HL), B6 Display boilters: 0E20 28 DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E86 28 74 LD A,74 '1' at destination 0E20 28 DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E86 C9 RET TEXT 0E20 77 LD A,1HLI 0E86 C9 RET TEXT 0E20 F2 A CP 3A CP 3A 0E90 52 72 05 s0 11 W sp TEXT 0E33 66 30 LD (HL), 30 0E96 56 0P LD HL,0956 MARCLR Clear the text margin and 0E33 F3 NC (HL) 0E96 60 0C LD B,0C set the cursor 0E33 F3 NC (HL) 0E96 0E91 10 FB DJNZ E9A Eet et e	0E27	EE 15	XOR 15		Change W to B, B to W	OE7F	47	LD B,A		destination in B
0E2A CO RET NZ 0E82 2E 74 LD A,74 T at origin 0E2C CO RET NZ 0E84 12 LD (DE)A T at destination 0E2D 2B DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E86 EF 4D 67 76 65 PR S N ov v TEXT 0E2F 7E LD A,(HL) 0E80 20 30 157 20 sp 0 1 W sp 20 30 157 20 sp 0 1 W sp 0E32 CO RET NZ 0E84 C3 30 31 57 20 sp 0 1 W sp 20 30 157 20 sp 0 1 W sp 0E33 2B DEC HL 0E86 EF 4D 67 76 65 PR S N ov v TEXT 0E86 CB 41 20 NARCLE Clear the text margin and 0E35 2B DEC HL 0E96 15 60 9 LD HL.0956 MARCLE Clear the cursor 0E36 34 INC (HL) 0E96 2B 60 0C LD CURSR, HL 0E97 22 18 0C LD CURSR, HL 0E97 22 18 0C LD CURSR, HL 0E47 20 9 RET 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R 0E47 0E47 01 71 71 3 81/8D W/B HS 0E47 20 17 71 3 81/8D W/B HS <td>0E29</td> <td>77</td> <td>LD (HL),A</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0E80</td> <td>36 66</td> <td>LD (HL),66</td> <td></td> <td>Display pointers:</td>	0E29	77	LD (HL),A			0E80	36 66	LD (HL),66		Display pointers:
OE2C CO RET NZ OE84 12 LD (DE), A T at destination 0E2D 28 DEC HL Yes. Increment move 0E85 C9 RET T T at destination 0E2F 7E LD A.(HL) 0E86 C9 RET T T at destination 0E32 28 DEC HL Ves. Increment move 0E86 20 30 37 20 sp 01 W sp T	0E2A	FE 57	CP 57		Is it now W?	0E82	3E 74	LD A,74		T at origin
OE2D 28 DEC HL Yes. Increment move OE85 C93 RET TEXT 0E2F 34 INC (HL) 0E86 EF 40 F 76 65 PRS M o v e TEXT 0E20 FE 3A C 9 3A 0E90 59 2 F 46 0 Y / N 0E32 C 0 RET NZ 0E94 C9 0E94 C9 0E74 S0 NARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E33 28 DEC HL 0E94 C9 DE7 CD MARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E34 C3 DE C HL 0E94 C9 DE7 DE AC set the cursor 0E35 28 DEC HL 0E96 06 0C LD B,0C set the cursor 0E36 24 DA (HL) 0E97 218 0C LD (HU,30 set the cursor 0E33 CD RET NZ 0E97 218 0C LD (RUSOR,HL Set the cursor 0E34 CD 90 E CALL MARCLR END Display commands. 0E47 BD 171	0E2C	CO	RET NZ			0E84	12	LD (DE),A		't' at destination
0E2E 34 INC (HL) 0E88 20 30 31 57 20 sp 01 W sp IEX 0E2P FE 3A CP 3A 0E90 FE 3A CP 3A 0E90 FE 30A CP 3A 0E90 FE 30A CP 3A 0E90 FE 30A CP 3A 0E90 SP 46 00 Y / N 0E33 36 30 L0 (HL) 0E95 21 56 09 L0 HL,0956 MARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E36 38 30 L0 (HL) 0E96 21 56 09 L0 HL,0956 MARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E36 A INC (HL) 0E94 32 0 L0 HL,0956 MARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E37 7E L0 A, HL1 VERS May SP and stay 0E92 22 18 0C LD CURSOR, HL VERS May SP and stay 0E42 22 18 0C LD CURSOR, HL WB BHS	0E2D	2B	DEC HL		Yes. Increment move	0E85	C9	RET	TEVT	
OE27 FE LD A,(HL) OE80 59,27 4E 00 Y / N OE32 C0 RET NZ OE94 C9 P4 E00 Y / N OE33 36 30 LD (HL),30 OE96 59,27 4E 00 Y / N OE35 28 DEC HL OE96 61,60 LD HL,056 MARCLE Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E36 34 INC (HL) OE94 06 00 LD HL,056 set the cursor 0E36 74 DA,(HL) OE96 21 80 C LD (UL),20 set the cursor 0E36 C0 RET NZ OE97 22 18 0C LD CURSOR,HL VINB RHS 0E38 E1 POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay OEA2 C9 RET 0E37 Ef 45 4E 44 21 PRS E N D I Display commands. OEA7 BD 71 77 13 " 81/8D ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	OE2E	34	INC (HL)			0E86	EF 4D 6F 76 65	PRSMove	IEXI	
DE20 FE 3A CP 3A OEE3 OBS 59 2F 4E 00 Y / N DE32 CO RET NZ DE44 C9 RET DE33 36 30 LD IHL) 30 DE94 C9 RET DE35 28 DEC HL DE96 06 0C LD B,0C set the cursor DE36 34 INC (HL) DE90 10 FB DJX2 E9A set the cursor DE38 FE 36 CP 36 Is it now move 607 DE9D 10 FB DJX2 E9A DE30 C0 RET NZ DE44 C9 RET DE36 E1 PO HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay DEA2 C9 RET DE31 C0 #50 0E CALL MARCLR END Display commands. DEA7 B7 177 13 " 81/8D " W/B RHS DE44 20 20 45 20 Sp Sp D R DE48 EC 8E E8C " 83/8E King W/B LHS BES DE44 20 20 45 20 Sp Sp D R DE48 CE 8E E8C " 83/8E King W/B LHS BES DE44 20 20 45 20 Sp Sp D R Prepare ARG 2 for possible DEB7 FC CE E	0E2F	7E	LD A,(HL)			0E8B	20 30 31 57 20	sp 0 1 W sp		
DE33 260 RET NZ DE44 C9 RET 0E33 36 30 LD (HL),30 DE55 21 56 09 LD HL,0956 MARCLB Clear the text margin and set the cursor 0E35 28 DEC HL 0E94 36 20 LD (HL),20 set the cursor 0E36 34 INC (HL) 0E97 21 56 09 LD (HL),20 set the cursor 0E36 34 INC (HL) 0E97 21 80 0C LD (HL),20 set the cursor 0E38 FE 36 CP 36 Is it now move 607 0E97 22 18 0C LD CURSOR,HL 0E38 E1 POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay 0EA2 C9 RET 0E37 EF 45 4E 42 17 PR S E N D Display commands. 0EA3 DB E8 EE 8C Graphics 80/8C Queen W/B LHS 0E48 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. 0EA7 S1 177 13 % 81/8D W/B RHS 0E44 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2,HL DUMP OEB8 EF 8D FD 8C 7 S6/91 W/B RHS <t< td=""><td>0E20</td><td>FE 3A</td><td>CP 3A</td><td></td><td></td><td>0E90</td><td>59 2F 4E 00</td><td>Y/N</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	0E20	FE 3A	CP 3A			0E90	59 2F 4E 00	Y/N		
OE33 2630 LD (HL).30 OE35 21 56 09 LD (HL).096 MARCLR Clear the text margin and clear the text margin and DE36 0E35 2B DEC HL 0E96 06 0C LD B.0.05 MARCLR Clear the text margin and DE38 Set the cursor 0E38 FE 36 CP 36 Is it now move 607 0E90 10 FB DJNZ E9A DINZ E9A 0E34 C0 RET POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay 0EA2 C9 RET Graphics 80/8C Queen W/B LHS 0E34 C0 RET NZ Yes. Adjust SP and stay 0EA2 C9 RET Graphics 80/8C Queen W/B LHS 0E34 20 90 44 52 00 ps p.D R Display commands. DEA7 BD 71 77 13 "81/8D " W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 ps p.D R Display commands. DEB3 EF CC EE 8C "84/90 Bishop W/B LHS W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 D HL (ARG 3) DUMP DEB3 EF CC EE 8C "84/90 Bishop W/B LHS W/B RHS 0E47 20 E	0E32	CO	RET NZ			0E94	C9	RET		
0E35 28 DEC HL 0E98 06 0C LD 8,0C set the cursor 0E36 34 INC (HL) 0E90 36 20 LD (HL),20 ID (HL),20 0E37 7E LD A,(HL) 0E90 28 DEC HL DIAZ E9A 0E38 CO RET NZ 0E97 22 18 0C LD CURSOR,HL RET 0E38 E1 POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay 0E42 C9 RET 0E37 EF 45 4E 42 17 PRS E N D 1 Display commands. 0EA7 BD 71 77 13 "81/8D<" W/B RHS	0E33	36 30	LD (HL),30			0E95	21 56 09	LD HL,0956	MARCL	R Clear the text margin and
0E36 34 INC (HL) 0E9A 36 20 LD (HL), 20 0E37 7E LD A,(HL) 0E9C 28 DEC HL 0E38 FE 36 CP 36 Is it now move 607 0E9D 10 FB DJNZ E9A 0E38 FE 36 CP 36 Is it now move 607 0E9F 22 18 0C LD CURSOR,HL 0E38 FE 45 4E 44 21 PRS E N D I Display commands. 0EA2 C9 RET 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R 0EA8 EC 88 EE 8C " 81/8D " W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 thL, L, FF Put end mark in store 0EA7 71 11 77 13 " 83/8F " W/B RHS 0E44 22 0E 0C LD AKG 2,HL DUMP 0EB3 EF 8D FD 8C " 86/92 Knight W/B LHS 0E45 22 0E 0C LD AKG 2,HL DUMP 0EB4 F 33 73 13 " 86/92 Knight W/B HS 0E55 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EC7 F 51 33 13 " 89/95 " W/B RHS 0E56 75 0C D 10 03 CALL UMP Convert two bytes in HL 0EC7 FF F1 33 13 " 89/95 " W/B RHS 0E56 75 J RNZ E52 0EC0 FF F3 33 7 F3	0E35	2B	DEC HL			0E98	06 OC	LD B,OC		set the cursor
0E37 7E LD A,(HL) 0E9C 28 DEC HL 0E38 FE 36 CP 36 Is it now move 607 0E9D 10 FB DJAZ E9A 0E38 C0 RET NZ 0E97 22 18 0C LD CURSOR,HL 0E38 E1 POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay 0E42 C9 RET 0E37 EF 45 4E 44 21 PRS E N D 1 Display commands. 0EA7 BD 71 77 13 "81/80" W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. 0EA7 BD 71 77 13 "81/80" W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. 0EA7 BD 71 77 13 "85/91" W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 40 0C LD HL,(ARG 3) DUMP 0EB3 EF CC EE 8C "84/90 Bishop W/B LHS 0E45 23 INC HL Prepare ARG 2 for possible 0EB7 77 83 77 33 "85/91" W/B RHS 0E55 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EC3 AF 8A CC 8C "88/94 Rook W/B LHS 0E59 78 13 GEC FF 37 37 75 3" 78 80/91" W/B RH	0E36	34	INC (HL)			0E9A	36 20	LD (HL),20		
0E38 FE 36 CP 36 Is it now move 607 0E9D 10 FB DIXZ E9A 0E38 E1 POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay 0E42 C3 DB E8 E8 C Graphics 80/8C Queen W/B LHS 0E37 EF 45 4E 44 21 PRS E N D I Display commands. 0EA1 DEA2 C9 RET Graphics 80/8C Queen W/B LHS 0E44 20 24 45 20 00 sp sp D R Display commands. 0EAF RAT 77 13 " 83/8F " W/B RHS W/B LHS 0E42 23 02 04 45 20 00 sp sp D R Display commands. 0EAF 73 11 77 13 " 83/8F " W/B RHS W/B LHS 0E42 23 0E 0C LD (HL),FF Put end mark in store 0EB3 EF C EE 8C " 84/90 Bishop W/B LHS 0E45 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2,HL DUMP 0EB8 EF 8D FD 8C " 86/91 " W/B RHS 0E55 FE 52 C P 52 execute 0EC7 5F 15 33 13 " 89/95 " W/B RHS W/B RHS 0E58 EF 44 CP 44 0EC6 FF 73 73 77 73 " 88/96 Pawn W/8 LHS W/B RHS 0E59 75 3 INZ E82 OF 5 J RNZ E82 OF 5 F 15 33 13 " 89/9	0E37	7E	LD A,(HL)			0E9C	2B	DEC HL		
DESA CO RET NZ DESP 21 8 0C LD CURSOR.HL 0E38 E1 POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay 0E42 C9 RET 0E37 EF 45 4E 44 21 PRS E N D I Display commands. 0EA3 DB E8 EE 8C "81/8D W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. 0EA7 BD 71 77 13 "83/8F W/B RHS 0E42 23 0 0C LD HL, (ARG 3) Display commands. 0EA7 71 17 13 "83/8F W/B RHS 0E42 23 0 0C LD ALL (ARG 3.) Dut end mark in store 0EB3 EF 73 11 77 13 "83/8F W/B RHS 0E42 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2.HL DUMP OEB3 EB EF BOF D8 C "86/92 Kright W/B LHS 0E55 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EG7 75 37 33 13 "87/93<"W/B RHS	0E38	FE 36	CP 36		Is it now move 60?	0E9D	10 FB	DJNZ E9A		
DE38 E1 POP HL Yes. Adjust SP and stay DEA2 C9 RET 0E37 EF 45 4E 44 21 PRS E N D I Display commands. DEA3 DE 8E 8E 8C Graphics 80/8C Queen W/B LHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. DEA4 DEA7 BD 71 77 13 "83/8F" W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Dusplay commands. DEA DEA BD 71 77 13 "83/8F" W/B RHS 0E44 21 PRS E N D I Dusplay commands. DEA DEA EC 88 EE 8C "84/90 Bishop W/B LHS 0E45 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2.HL DUMP DEB EF 8D 71 73 "85/91" W/B RHS 0E55 FE 52 CP 42 Await command and DEB FF 37 33 13 "87/93" W/B RHS 0E55 FE 44 CP 44 P44 P44 <td< td=""><td>0E3A</td><td>CO</td><td>RET NZ</td><td></td><td></td><td>0E9F</td><td>22 18 OC</td><td>LD CURSOR, HI</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	0E3A	CO	RET NZ			0E9F	22 18 OC	LD CURSOR, HI		
DE3C CD 95 0E CALL MARCLR END DEA3 DB E8 E8 BC Graphics 80/8C Queen W/8 LHS 0E34 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. DEA7 BD 71 77 13 81/8D W/8 RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. DEA7 BD 71 77 13 82/8E King W/8 LHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R Display commands. DEA DEA DEA 81/8D W/8 RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R DIUHL,(ARG 3) DEA DEA BE C8 8E E8 C 82/8E King W/8 LHS 0E45 23 INC HL Prepare ARG 2 for possible DEB3 EF C2 E8 C 86/92 King W/8 LHS 0E45 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2,HL DUMP Await command and 0EB7 F3 37 33 13 87/93 W/8 RHS 0E55 FE 44 CP 44 CP 44 CP 44 CP 44 CP 44 CP 44 ED 80 Convert two bytes in HL 0ED 7 FF F7 00 00 " 99 " W/8 RHS 0E66 C3 50 0C JP START Origin in HL, destination in 0ED 7 FF FF 00 00 " 99 " W/8 RHS <td>0E3B</td> <td>E1</td> <td>POP HL</td> <td></td> <td>Yes. Adjust SP and stay</td> <td>0EA2</td> <td>C9</td> <td>RET</td> <td></td> <td></td>	0E3B	E1	POP HL		Yes. Adjust SP and stay	0EA2	C9	RET		
0E3F EF 45 4E 44 21 PRS E N D 1 Display commands. 0EA7 BD 71 77 13 " 81/80" W/B RHS 0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R 0EA8 EE 88 EE 8C " 82/8E King W/B RHS 0E44 20 C0 LD HL (ARG 3) 0EAF 73 11 77 13 " 83/8F" W/B RHS 0E42 36 FF LD (HL),FF Put end mark in store 0EB3 EF CC EE 8C " 84/90 Bishop W/B LHS 0E42 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2,HL DUMP 0EB8 EF 8D FD 8C " 86/92 Knight W/B LHS 0E52 CD 4D 0C CALL KBD Await command and 0EBF 3F 37 33 13 " 87/93" W/B RHS 0E55 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EC3 AF 8A CC 8C " 88/96 Pawn W/B LHS 0E56 FE 44 CP 44 0 OEC5 FF 33 31 3 " 89/95" W/B RHS 0E50 CD D1 03 CALL DUMP Occonvert two bytes in HL 0EC0 FF FF 0000 99" " 0E66 TF RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE5 98 20 9A Board set up table (used at C74) 0E66	0E3C	CD 95 0E	CALL MARCLR	END		0EA3	DB E8 EE 8C	Graphics 80/8C	Queen	W/B LHS
0E44 20 20 44 52 00 sp sp D R 0EAB EC 88 EE 8C "82/8E King W/B LHS 0E42 2A 10 0C LD HL (ARG 3) 0EAF 73 11 77 13 "83/8F "W/B RHS 0E42 36 FF LD (HL),FF Put end mark in store 0EAF 73 11 77 13 "85/91 "W/B RHS 0E44 23 INC HL Prepare ARG 2 for possible 0EB8 EF 8D FD 8C "86/92 Knight W/B LHS 0E45 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2,HL DUMP 0EB8 EF 8D FD 8C "86/92 Knight W/B LHS 0E52 CD 4D 0C CALL KBD Await command and 0EB7 7F 33 13 "87/93 "W/B RHS 0E59 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EC3 AF 8A CC 8C "88/94 Rook W/B LHS 0E59 FE 44 CP 44 CP 44 0EC8 FF CE CE FC "88/94 Rook W/B RHS 0E50 CD 10 103 CALL DUMP 0EC8 FF FF 73 77 75 "88/97" W/B RHS 0E66 7D LD A,L Convert two bytes in HL 0ED7 FF FF 00 00 "99" "0E	0E3E	EF 45 4E 44 21	PRSENDI		Display commands.	0EA7	BD 71 77 13	" 81/8D	**	W/B RHS
0E49 2A 10 0C LD HL, (ARG 3) 0EAF 73 11 77 13 "83/8F" W/B RHS 0E4C 36 FF LD (HL), FF Put end mark in store 0E3 EF CC EE 8C "84/90 Bishop W/B LHS 0E4E 23 INC HL Prepare ARG 2 for possible 0EB7 75 38 77 13 "85/91" W/B RHS 0E4F 22 0E 0C LD ARG 2,HL DUMP 0EB8 EF 8D FD 8C "86/92 Knight W/B LHS 0E52 CD 4D 0C CALL KBD Await command and 0EBF 37 33 13 "87/93" W/B RHS 0E55 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EC3 AF 8A CC 8C "88/94 Rook W/B LHS 0E59 FE 44 CP 44 0EC8 FF CE CE FC "84/96 Pawn W/B LHS 0E50 CD D1 03 CALL DUMP 0EC3 600 OFF FF "98 Board 0E65 7D LD A,L to two VDU pointers, 0EDF 18 9A 20 Board set up table (used at C74) 0E66 1F RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE2 58 99 99 99 Board set up table (used at C74) 0E66 1F RRA <td>0F44</td> <td>20 20 44 52 00</td> <td>SD SD D R</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>OEAB</td> <td>EC 88 EE 8C</td> <td>" 82/8E</td> <td>King</td> <td>W/B LHS</td>	0F44	20 20 44 52 00	SD SD D R			OEAB	EC 88 EE 8C	" 82/8E	King	W/B LHS
DE4C36FFLD (HL),FFPut end mark in storeDE3EF CC EE 8C"84/90Bishop W/B LHSDE4E23INC HLPrepare ARG 2 for possibleDUMPDE877F 38 77 13"85/91"W/B RHSDE4F22 0E 0CLD ARG 2,HLDUMPDUMPDE88EF 8D FD 8C"86/92 Knight W/B LHSDE55CD 4D 0CCALL KBDAwait command andDE877F 13 713"87/93"W/B RHSDE55FE 52CP 52executeDEC3AF 8A CC 8C"88/94Rook W/B LHSDE59FE 44CP 44CP 44DE55FF CC EF C"84/96 Pawn W/B LHSDE50CD D1 03CALL DUMPConvert two bytes in HLDEC3FF CC EF C"84/96 Pawn W/B LHSDE60C3 50 0CJP STARTConvert two bytes in HLDED300 00 FF FF"98BoardDE6306 02LD A,Lto two VDU pointers,DEF18< 9A 20	0F49	2A 10 0C	LD HL. (ARG 3)			OEAF	73 11 77 13	" 83/8F	**	W/B RHS
DE4E23INC HLPrepare ARG 2 for possibleDEB77F 3B 77 13"85/91"W/B RHSDE4F22 0E 0CLD ARG 2,HLDUMP0EB8EF 8D FD 8C"86/92Knight W/B LHSDE52CD 4D 0CCALL KBDAwait command and0EB737 33 13"87/93"W/B RHSDE55FE 52CP 52execute0EC7AF 8A CC 8C"88/94RookW/B RHSDE59FE 44CP 440E5820 F5JRNZ E520EC7FF 133 13"88/95"W/B RHSDE50CD D1 03CALL DUMPConvert two bytes in HL to two VDU pointers,0ECFFF 37 37 F3"88/97"W/B RHSDE66C3 50 0CJP STARTConvert two bytes in HL to two VDU pointers,0EDBFF FF FF FF"9A"DE661FRRA origin in HL, destination in OE67F6 38AND 38DE0EE598 20 9A9A"DE6626 07LD E,ADEEF0 upwardsGame store.Game store.	OF4C	36 FF	LD (HL).FF		Put end mark in store	0EB3	EF CC EE 8C	" 84/90	Bishop	W/B LHS
0E4F22 0E 0CLD ARG 2,HLDUMP0EBBEF 8D FD 8C"86/92 Knight W/B LHS0E52CD 4D 0CCALL KBDAwait command and0EBF3F 37 33 13"87/93"W/B RHS0E55FE 52CP 52execute0EC3AF 8A CC 8C"88/94RookW/B LHS0E5978 07JRZ E600EC75F 15 33 13"89/95"W/B RHS0E5820 F5JRNZ E520ECFFF CC EF CC"8A/96 PawnW/B LHS0E5820 F5JRNZ E520ECFFF 37 37 F3"8B/97"W/B RHS0E50CD D1 03CALL DUMP0ED300 00 FF FF"98Board0E60C3 50 0CJP START0EON volumers,0ED300 00 FF FF"9A"0E6306 02LD A,Lto two VDU pointers,0ED8FF FF FF FF"9A"0E661FRRAorigin in HL, destination in0EE598 20 9A0EE598 20 9A0E685FLD E,A0EEF0 upwardsGame store.0E685FLD E,AEF0 upwardsGame store.	OF4E	23	INC HL		Prepare ARG 2 for possible	OEB7	7F 3B 77 13	" 85/91	**	W/B RHS
0E52 CD 4D 0C CALL KBD Await command and 0EBF 3F 37 33 13 " 87/93 " W/B RHS 0E55 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EC3 AF 8A CC 8C " 88/94 Rook W/B RHS 0E57 28 07 JRZ E60 0EC7 5F 15 33 13 " 89/95 " W/B RHS 0E58 26 75 JRNZ E52 0EC6 FF C44 0EC8 FF 37 37 F3 " 88/95 " W/B RHS 0E58 20 F5 JRNZ E52 0EC6 FF 67 37 37 F3 " 88/97 " W/B RHS 0E60 C3 50 0C JP START 0ED3 000 00 FF FF " 98 Board 0E63 06 02 LD A,L to two VDU pointers, 0EDF 18 9A 20 0EDF 18 9A 20 Board set up table (used at C74) 0E66 1F RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE5 98 20 9A 0EE5 98 20 9A 0EEB 18 00	OF4E	22 OF OC	LD ARG 2.HL		DUMP	OEBB	EF 8D FD 8C	11 86/92	Knight	W/B LHS
0E55 FE 52 CP 52 execute 0EC3 AF 8A CC 8C " 88/94 Rook W/8 RHS 0E59 FE 44 CP 44 0EC7 5F 15 33 13 " 89/95 " W/8 RHS 0E59 FE 44 CP 44 0EC6 FF 52 88/94 Rook W/8 RHS 0E59 DE50 JRNZ E52 0EC6 FF 37 37 F3 " 88/97 " W/8 RHS 0E50 CD D1 03 CALL DUMP 0EC7 FF F7 37 F3 " 88/97 " W/8 RHS 0E60 C3 50 0C JP START 0ED3 000 00 FF FF " 98 Board 0E63 06 02 LD A,L to two VDU pointers, 0ED7 FF FF 7F FF " 9A " 0E66 1F RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE5 98 20 9A 0EE5 98 20 9A 0E66 FF RD 4.07 0EEE 0EE8 08 99 98 0EE5 98 20 9A 0E67 E6 38 AND 38 DE 0EE8 08 99	0552	CD 4D 0C	CALL KBD		Await command and	OEBF	3F 37 33 13	" 87/93	3.0	W/B RHS
0E57 28 07 JRZ E60 0EC7 5F 15 33 13 "89/95" W/B RHS 0E59 FE 44 CP 44 0EC8 FF CE CE FC "8A/96 Pawn W/B RHS 0E58 20 F5 JRNZ E52 0EC7 5F 15 33 13 "89/95" W/B RHS 0E58 20 F5 JRNZ E52 0EC7 5F 15 33 13 "89/95" W/B RHS 0E50 CD D1 03 CALL DUMP 0EC6 0EC7 FF FF 00 00 "99" " 0E60 C3 50 0C JP START Convert two bytes in HL 0ED8 FF FF FF 00 00 "99" " 0E65 7D LD A,L to two VDU pointers, 0EDF 18 9A 20 Board set up table (used at C74) 0E66 1F RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE5 98 99 98 0E67 E6 38 AND 38 DE 0EE8 D8 98 99 0E68 5F LD E,A 0EE8 18 00 0EE8 18 00 0E68 5F LD A,07 EF0 upwards Game store. Game store.	0655	FF 52	CP 52		execute	OEC3	AF 8A CC 8C	" 88/94	Rook	W/B LHS
0E59 FE 44 CP 44 0ECB FF CE CE FC " 8A/96 Pawn W/B LHS 0E58 20 F5 JRNZ E52 0ECF FF 37 37 F3 " 8B/97" W/B RHS 0E50 CD D1 03 CALL DUMP 0ECB 0ECF FF 37 37 F3 " 8B/97" W/B RHS 0E50 C3 50 0C JP START 0EC 0E07 FF F0 000 " 99" " 0E66 70 LD A,L to two VDU pointers, 0EDB FF FF FF FF " 9A" Board set up table (used at C74) 0E67 E6 38 AND 38 DE 0EE5 98 20 9A 0EE8 18 00 0EE8 18 00 0E68 5F LD E,A EF0 upwards Game store. Game store.	0557	28.07	JB7 F60			OEC7	5F 15 33 13	" 89/95		W/B RHS
0E58 20 F5 JRNZ E52 0ECF FF 37 37 F3 " 8B/97 " W/B RHS 0E50 CD D1 03 CALL DUMP 0ED3 00 00 FF FF " 98 Board 0E60 C3 50 0C JP START 0ED7 FF FF 00 00 " 99 " 0E63 06 02 LD B,02 MIND Convert two bytes in HL 0ED8 FF FF FF " 9A " 0E66 1F RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE5 98 20 9A 0EE6 9A " 0E66 1F RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE5 98 20 9A 0EE68 0EE7 Board set up table (used at C74) 0E68 5F LD E,A 0EE 0EE8 0EE8 08 99 0EE8 18 00 0E662 3E 07 LD A,077 EF0 upwards Game store. Game store.	0659	EF 44	CP 44			OECB	FF CE CE FC	" 8A/96	Pawn	W/B LHS
DESD CD D1 03 CALL DUMP 0ED3 00 00 FF FF " 98 Board 0E60 C3 50 0C JP START 0ED7 FF FF 00 00 " 99 " 0E63 06 02 LD B,02 MIND Convert two bytes in HL 0ED8 FF FF FF FF " 9A " 0E66 7D LD A,L to two VDU pointers, 0ED7 Board set up table (used at C74) 0E66 1F RRA origin in HL, destination in 0EE5 98 99 Board set up table (used at C74) 0E67 E6 38 AND 38 DE 0EE5 98 99 0EE8 18 90 0EE8 18 00 0EE8 18 <t< td=""><td>OFFR</td><td>20 55</td><td>JBNZ E52</td><td></td><td></td><td>OECF</td><td>FF 37 37 F3</td><td>" 8B/97</td><td></td><td>W/B RHS</td></t<>	OFFR	20 55	JBNZ E52			OECF	FF 37 37 F3	" 8B/97		W/B RHS
0E60C3 50 0CJP START0ED7FF FF 00 00"990E6306 02LD B,02MINDConvert two bytes in HL0ED8FF FF FF FF"9A0E657DLD A,Lto two VDU pointers,0ED71894 20Board set up table (used at C74)0E661FRRAorigin in HL, destination in0EE25899980E67E6 38AND 38DE0EE598209A0E685FLD E,A0EE8D898990E6626 07LD A,07EF0 upwardsGame store.	OE5D	CD D1 03	CALL DUMP			0ED3	00 00 FF FF	'' 98	Board	
OE60CO CO C	0560	C3 50 0C	IP START			0ED7	FF FF 00 00	" 99	**	
OE657DLD A,Lto two VDU pointers, origin in HL, destination in 0E660EDF189A20Board set up table (used at C74)0E66FRRAorigin in HL, destination in 0E680EE25899980E69C6 30ADD 300EE80E80898990E68SFLD E,A0EEB18000E603E 07LD A,07EF0 upwardsGame store.	0662	06.02	ID B 02	MIND	Convert two bytes in HI	0EDB	FF FF FF FF	" 9A	#1	
OE66 IF RRA origin in HL, destination in OE22 58 99 98 0E67 E6 38 AND 38 DE 0EE5 98 0EE5 98 0EE5 98 0EE5 98 0EE5 98 99 0EE6 0EE6 0EE7 0EE6 DE 0EE6 58 09 0EE8 DE 0EE6 0EE7 0EE8 DE 0EE8 18 00 0EE6 36 0EE7 0EE8 18 00 0EE6 36 0EF8 18 00 0EE7 0EF9 Upwards Game store. 0EF9	DEGE	70	ID A I		to two VDU pointers.	OEDF	18 9A 20	Board set up tal	ble (used	at C74)
OEG0 IF IIII Origin in Fig. Gold and on the conduction in OEE5 OEE5 98 20 9A OE69 C6 30 ADD 30 OEE8 DE 0EE5 98 99 OE68 5F LD E,A OEEB 18 00 OE66 3E 07 LD A,07 EF0 upwards Game store.	0205	15	BRA		origin in HL destination in	OEE2	58 99 98			
OE69 C6 30 ADD 30 OEE8 D8 98 99 OE68 5F LD E,A OEEB 18 00 OE60 3E 07 LD A,07 EF0 upwards Game store.	0200	E6 38	AND 38		DE	0EE5	98 20 9A			
OE68 5F LD E,A OEEB 18 00 OE6C 3E 07 LD A,07 EFO upwards Game store.	0560	C6 20	ADD 30			OFE8	D8 98 99			
OE6C 3E 07 LD A,07 EF0 upwards Game store.	OE09	CO 30	ID E A			OFER	18 00			
	OFEC	35.07				EFO H	pwards	Game store.		
	OFEE	05	SUB I			2.2.0				

CASSETTE MODS

The cassette interface on the Sinclair ZX80 has been reported to be reasonably effective. However, the simple modifications shown in the diagram help to make it both more reliable and versatile.

Saving The Day

The signal output from the computer to the cassette recorder is usually about 1 or 2 mV RMS. while SAVEing, which is about the right level for the microphone input of many cassette recorders. Unfortunately the small size of this signal means there is always a danger from ambient noise. With the additions to the circuit shown, closing the switch raises the output signal to about 30 mV, which makes it compatible with the "Auxiliary" socket on cassette recorders. A ZX80 modified in this way has also been found to give satisfactory recordings when connected to the DIN socket of a music centre. Playback is made through the headphone socket to the computer.

When loading a program, the signal from the cassette recorder is fed to an LS TTL buffer, which requires at least 2 V on its input to register a logic 1. A cassette recorder that runs

from 6 V, for example, can be hard pushed to supply this sort of signal without severe distortion.

SOFTSDO

However, a 10 k resistor added as shown, forms a potential divider with R1, and adds an 0.5 V DC shift to the signal. This has been found to allow reliable program loading over a range of cassette volume control settings.



The simple cassette interface changes, the extra connections are shown dotted. Component designations relate to S of C's circuits.

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COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1981

Trevor Lusty

The solution to the problem of Queens reveals some elegant data handling

The trouble with classic problems is that people expect classic solutions. I once had the misfortune of attending an hour-long lecture on the Eight Queens Problem where the lecturer seemed more interested in proving how clever he was than finding a solution. So, I shall do my best not to fall into the same trap.

Data Structures

As with most problems which refer to physical objects, the first thing to do is to decide how to represent them within the computer. The data structure chosen should convey sufficient information to solve the problem but omit superfluous items irrelevant to the solution. If we consider the situation in Fig. 1 we can see that a two dimensional array is unnecessary, as all the required information may be held in the eight simple variables, A to H.





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Fig.1 The use of a set of simple variables will allow a significant increase in speed.

The biggest advantage of using simple variables is one of speed. The computer can find the value of a simple variable at least twice as fast as that of an array variable. Whilst talking of speed it is also worth noting that FOR . . . NEXT loops are normally much quicker than other looping structures. A complete list of benchmark programs appeared in the October issue, but running and timing the following two short programs should help clarify the points just made:-

10 FOR I = 1 TO 5000 20 LET A = 1 30 NEXT I 40 END 10 LET J = 5 : LET I = 1 20 LET A (J) = I 30 LET I = I + 1 : IF I < = 5000 THEN 20 40 END

Both these programs store 5000 numbers, but the first uses a FOR ... NEXT loop and simple variable, the second uses a single element of an array variable and an IF ... THEN loop. I think you might be very surprised by the difference in the times taken to execute them.

Threat Testing

The requirements for solving the problem are,

1) No two Queens in the same column.

2) No two Queens in the same row.

3) No two Queens on the same diagonal.

The first of these requirements is met by having eight simple variables, as each of these can only hold a single number giving the position of the Queen in one of the columns. Providing that all these numbers are different, no two Queens may be in the same row, and the second condition is satisfied. There is a simple test for the third condition which is illustrated by Fig. 2.





The two Queens will be on the same diagonal when X = Y. If X is not equal to the distance Y then they are on different diagonals. In the case shown, we must test for B - F = 4, but as the second Queen may be above or below the first this must be coded as ABS (B - F) = 4.

For the sake of speed, tests must be made as soon as possible in the program. There is no point in fitting the third Queen if the second Queen is threatened by the first,. The following program finds all 92 solutions to the problem.

PROBLEM PAGE

Duplicates

Many of the 92 solutions are not really unique. A square template may be placed in a square box in eight different ways, so each solution may be reflected and rotated to give seven more solutions. You might like to amend the program so that it only prints the 12 unique solutions, and then explain why 92 is not divisible by eight!

100 REM ** PROGRAM ---- EIGHT QUEENS 101 REM ** PROGRAMMED IN 'PET' BASIC 190 FOR A = 1 TO 8 200 FOR B = 1 TO 8 210 IF A = B OR ABS(A - B) = 1 THEN 620 220 FOR C = 1 TO 8 230 IF A = C OR ABS(A - C) = 2 THEN 610 240 IF B = C OR ABS(B - C) = 1 THEN 610 250 FOR D = 1 TO 8 260 IF A = D OR ABS(A - D) = 3 THEN 610 270 IF B = D OR ABS(B - D) = 2 THEN 610 280 IF C = D OR ABS(C - D) = 1 THEN 610 290 FOR E = 1 TO 8 300 IF A = E OR ABS(A - E) = 4 THEN 590 310 IF B = E OR ABS(B - E) = 3 THEN 590320 IF C = E OR ABS(C - E) = 2 THEN 590330 IF D = E OR ABS(D - E) = 1 THEN 590 340 FOR F=1 TO 8 350 IF A = F OR ABS(A - F) = 5 THEN 580 360 IF B = F OR ABS(B - F) = 4 THEN 580

370 IF C = F OR ABS(C - F) = 3 THEN 580 380 IF D = F OR ABS(D - F) = 2 THEN 580390 IF E = F OR ABS(E - F) = 1 THEN 580 400 FOR G = 1 TO 8 410 IF A = G OR ABS(A - G) = 6 THEN 570 420 IF B = G OR ABS(B - G) = 5 THEN 570 430 IF C = G OR ABS(C - G) = 4 THEN 570 440 IF D = G OR ABS(D - G) = 3 THEN 570 450 IF E = G OR ABS(E - G) = 2 THEN 570 460 IF F = G OR ABS(F - G) = 1 THEN 570 470 FOR H = 1 TO 8 480 IF A = H OR ABS(A - H) = 7 THEN 560 490 IF B = H OR ABS(B - H) = 6 THEN 560 500 IF C = H OR ABS(C - H) = 5 THEN 560 510 IF D = H OR ABS(D - H) = 4 THEN 560 520 IF E = H OR ABS(E - H) = 3 THEN 560 530 IF F = H OR ABS(F - H) = 2 THEN 560 540 IF G = H OR ABS(G - H) = 1 THEN 560 550 PRINT A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H 560 NEXTH 570 NEXT G 580 NEXT F 590 NEXTE 600 NEXT D 610 NEXT C 620 NEXT B

630 NEXT A



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Trevor Lusty

Concluding our series on the use of graphics, we present Breakthrough.

s we progress deeper into the graphics jungle so we move further away from any pretence at common standards. To write a general article on PEEK and POKE is relatively easy because most modern micro's have a memory mapped display and their BASIC's support these statements. Cursor control is more difficult because not all machines have it, and those that do have different methods of implementing it. In this article we are going to look at the actual characters which a micro may display and this depends not only on the hardware and software, but also on the manufacturer's philosophy towards graphics.

Shades Of Definition

Let's start by considering each character position on the screen as a rectangle which may be either on (white) or off (black). On the RM 380Z this would give us a basic resolution of 40 across by 24 down, on the TRS 80 it would be 64 by 16 and on the PET it would be 40 by 25. If we only had this definition to work with, all pictures would be very crude and difficult to decipher. However, each character position is itself made up of a matrix of dots. The size of this matrix varies from machine to machine but let's take the RM 380Z standard of six dots wide by nine dots high as an example. If we could switch each of these dots on and off individually our resolution would leap from 40 by 24 to 240 by 216 and we would have what is known as high resolution graphics. The snag is that you would require more memory and additional hardware with a resultant increase in the price of the machine.

Manufacturers have solved this problem in a variety of ways, but most use the fact that normal characters (ABC..., abc..., /* + - ... etc.) need only half of the 256 combinations available in a single 8-bit byte. They use the remaining codes to define new characters which may be specially designed à la PET & Sharp MZ-80K, or chunky like the TRS 80 and RM 380Z.

Pixel Characters

The chunky graphics referred to above are known as Pixel Characters and this type of graphics is similar to that used in 'Teletext' transmissions on BBC and ITV. Each character is about three times as high as it is wide and includes six blocks, each of which may be thought of as having a specific value. Each character has an ASCII code and these are allocated as if the six positions had values 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32 as shown in the following diagram.:-



How the pixel character can be encoded.

Using this method we can consider the TRS 80 screen as an 128 by 48 grid, and the RM 380Z screen as an 80 by 72 grid, both machines have statements which allow you to switch individual pixels 'on' or 'off'. However, these statements differ

from machine to machine, and each of the manufacturers has numbered the screen in a different way. The TRS 80 uses SET and RESET with the grid numbered across and down, RM 380Z uses PLOT with the grid numbered across and up. By way of an explanation here are two programs, one for each machine, which produce an ever changing pattern over the complete screen.

10 REM ** TRS 80 15 CLS 20 X = RND (128) - 1 25 Y = RND (48) - 1 30 SET (X, Y) 35 X = RND (128) - 1 40 Y = RND (48) - 1 45 RESET (X, Y) 50 GOTO 20

The X and Y co-ordinates are selected randomly using the TRS 80s random number generator, which is able to select integers within a given range. SET (X, Y) switches the required pixel 'on' and RESET (X, Y) switches a pixel 'off'.

10 REM ** RM 380Z 12 GRAPH 1 15 PRINT CHR\$ (12) 20 X = 80 * RND (1) 25 Y = 60 * RND (1) 30 PLOT X, Y, 2 35 X = 80 * RND (1) 40 Y = 60 * RND (1) 45 PLOT X, Y, 0 50 GOTO 20

The GRAPH1 statement switches on the graphics 'window' of the RM 380Z, which does not cover the complete area of the screen. This is why 60, rather than 72, is required in lines 20 and 40. The machine also has the capability of plotting both grey and white pixels, all that is required is a change from 2 to 1 in line 30. (ie 0 for off, 1 for grey and 2 for white).

Shape Reduction

The SET or PLOT statements are fine for producing graphs, but the method becomes tedious if large shapes are required on the screen. However, it is possible to save time and energy by printing the ASCII character which corresponds to a given 3 by 2 shape. Let's imagine that we wish to print a reduced version of the following domino:-



A double domino generated from pixel characters.

INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

You will see that the grid has has a 3 by 2 pattern marked over it, and the top left-hand portion of the domino has the following shape:-



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One segment showing the pixel value.

The total of the 'on' squares is 23 and the pixel graphics have ASCII codes starting at 128. The ASCII code for our character is 128 + 23 = 151, and therefore the statement PRINT CHR\$ (151) will print it on the screen at the current cursor position.

Pseudo-Chunkies

As stated earlier, not all machines have graphics of this type, but it is often possible to write a routine to accomplish the same function. Providing the machine has a complete set of quarter square graphics it is possible to PEEK the screen to see what is already there, and then POKE back the updated character. This is possible with the PET and the technique is usually referred to as double density graphics.

Being, by nature, a lazy person I searched for an easy way to incorporate double density shapes into my programs. The following program allows me to design a shape using full size blocks and then, when I press RETURN, it automatically produces a string (SH\$) which represents the half size picture.

- 100 REM**SHAPE REDUCER
- 120 DIM SH(9,11), SY\$(15)
- 130 CD\$ = "[HOME][15XCRD]": CR\$ = "[25XCRR]"
- 140 FOR I = 0 TO 15: READ SY\$(I): NEXT I
- 150 DATA " [SP]", " [>]"," [<]"," [RVS]["] [OFF]", " [;]", " [!]", " [RVS][?] [OFF]", " [RVS][,][OFF]"
- 160 DATA " [,]"," [?]"," [RVS][!][OFF]","
 [RVS][;][OFF]"," ["]"," [RVS]
 [<][OFF]" " [RVS][>][OFF]","
 [RVS][SP][OFF]"
- 170 L = 0: M = 0
- 180 PRINT " [CLR]"; RT\$;" [20X&]"
- 190 FOR I = 1 TO 10
- 200 PRINT RT\$;" [4X&] [12XSP] [4X&]"
- 210 NEXTI
- 220 PRINT RT\$;" [20X&]"
- 230 GOTO 360
- 240 PRINT " [SP] [CRL]";: FOR I = 1 TO 50: GET A\$:
- IF A\$ < >" " THEN 270
- 250 NEXT I:
 - PRINT " [RVS][SP][OFF][CRL]";: FOR I = 1 TO 50:
 - GET A\$:

- IF A\$ < >" " THEN 270
- 260 NEXT I: GOTO 240
- 270 IF SH(L,M) = 0 THEN PRINT " [SP] [CRL]":
- 280 IF SH(L,M) = 1 THEN PRINT " [RVS][SP][OFF] [CRL]";
- 290 IF A\$ = CHR\$(13) THEN 480
- 300 IF A\$ = " [SP]" OR A\$ = " [RVS]" THEN 380
- 310 IF A\$ = " [CRR]" THEN M = M + 1
- 320 IF A\$ = " [CRL]" THEN M = M-1
- 330 IF A\$ = " [CRU]" THEN L = L 1
- 340 IF A\$ = " [CRD]" THEN L = L + 1
- 350 GOSUB 430
- 360 PRINT LEFT\$(CD\$,L+2);LEFT\$(CR\$,M+4);
- 370 GOTO 240
- 380 IF A\$ = " [SP]" THEN PRINT " [SP]";: SH(L,M) = 0: M = M + 1
- 390 IF A\$ = " [RVS]" THEN PRINT " [RVS][SP] [OFF]";: SH(L,M) = 1:
 - M = M + 1
- 400 GOSUB 430: PRINT LEFT\$(CD\$,L+2);LEFT\$(CR\$,M+4);: GOTO 240
- 410 REM**ADJUST POSITION
- 430 IF M < 0 THEN M = 11: L = L - 1: IF L < 0 THEN L = 9
- 440 IF M > 11 THEN M = 0: L = L + 1:
- IF L>9 THEN L=0 450 IF L<0 THEN L=9:
- M = M 1: IF M < 0 THEN M = 11
- 460 IF L > 9 THEN L = 0: M = M + 1: IF M > 11 THEN M = 0
- 470 RETURN 480 SH\$="":
- FOR L1 = 0 TO 8 STEP 2: FOR M1 = 0 TO 10 STEP 2 490 V/X = SH(11 M1) + 2*SH(11
- 490 VX = SH(L1,M1) + 2*SH(L1,M1 + 1) + 4*SH(L1 + 1, M1) + 8*SH(L1 + 1,M1 + 1): SH\$ = SH\$ + SY\$(VX)
- 500 NEXT M1:
- SH\$ = SH\$ + " [CRD][6XCRL]" 510 NEXTL1:
- SH\$ = SH\$ + " [2XCRU]"
- 520 PRINT " [HOME]"; TAB(25); SH\$;" [11XCRD]"
- 530 GOTO 360

The 16 quarter square patterns are stored in SY\$ and READ from DATA statements in lines 150 and 160. Lines 240 to 260 are an INPUT routine which shows the position of the cursor on the screen, and the cursor position may be altered using the usual cursor control buttons. The RVS button will PRINT a white square and the SPACE bar a black square.

The conversion routine which reduces the size of the shape takes place in lines 480 to 510. Once the reduced shape has been printed, control returns to the main program so that

the original pattern may be altered. When you are satisfied with the result, the string SH\$ contains the required characters and may be inserted in another program

A Final Breakthrough

Well, if you've managed to get this far with the series, you are more than likely ready for a bit of relaxation. So the final program is designed to show how all we have covered so far may be put together to form a complete working program, in this case the game of BREAKTHROUGH. For those of you who are unfamiliar with it, the game consists of bouncing a ball off a bat so that it rebounds to knock pieces out of a barrier. Your score increases with each piece removed, and if you obtain enough points within the time limit you win a replay.

When I started to experiment with the component subroutines for the program, it soon became clear that a version written entirely in BASIC would be far to slow. So I looked for a frequently used routine which could be easily translated into machine code. I wanted this section to be self-contained, as access to variables used in the BASIC part of the program would be difficult. I finally chose the bat moving routine, for it is called more often than any other and is almost independent from the rest of the coding. It also had the advantage that it could be tested without the BASIC program, thus speeding up the usual debugging. Here is 6502 assembler listing of the final version:-

033A 033A 033A 033C 033E 0340 0342 0344 0347 0344 0347 0344 0351 0354 0351 0354 0355 0358 0358 0358 0358 0358 0358 0361 0364 0366 0366 0366 0366 0360 0370 0370 0370	A597C929F007C92AF0104C5EAD7BC923B010EE7B4C5EAD7BC9029003CE7B2070AE7BA004A9E29D98E888D0F96060A226A9209D98CAFA6060	03 03 03 03 03 03 03 83 83	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	I BAT MOVE ROUTINE LDA 151 CMP #41 BEQ VAL1 CMP #42 BEQ VAL2 JMP PLOT VAL1 LDA POSIT CMP #35 BCS PLOT INC POSIT JMP PLOT VAL2 LDA POSIT CMP #2 BCC PLOT DEC POSIT PLOT JSR BLANK LDX POSIT LDY #4 LDA #226 BAT STA SCREEN,X INX DEY BNE BAT RTS ! BLANK A BLOCK BLANK LDX #38 LDA #32 NEXT1 STA 33688,X DEX BNE NEXT1 RTS POSIT = * SCREEN = 33688 .END
--	--	--	---	---

The Hex coding was then changed into decimal and incorporated into the BASIC program as DATA statements. When the program is run, it loads the routine into the PET's second cassette buffer and calls it with the SYS (826) statement. Here is a complete listing of the final program with the machine code routine starting in line 850:-

- 100 REM**BREAKTHROUGH
- 150 POKE 59468,14: PRINT " [CLR] [7XSP] [RVS]THIS GAME IS BREAKTHROUGH"
- 160 PRINT " [2XCRD] THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO KNOCK AS"
- 170 PRINT "MANY BRICKS FROM THE WALL AS POSSIBLE."
- 180 PRINT " [2XCRD] TO DO THIS YOU MUST BOUNCE THE BALL OFF";
- 190 PRINT "THE BAT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SCREEN."
- 200 PRINT " [2XCRD] THERE IS A TIME LIMIT OF SEVEN MINUTES"
- 210 PRINT "FOR EACH GAME, BUT YOU EARN A REPLAY IF"
- 220 PRINT "YOU SCORE MORE THAN 750 POINTS."
- 230 PRINT " [2XCRD] TO MOVE THE 'BAT' TO THE LEFT PRESS THE"
- 240 PRINT "4 KEY."
- 250 PRINT " [CRD] TO MOVE THE 'BAT' TO THE RIGHT PRESS THE";
- 260 PRINT "6 KEY."
- 270 GOSUB 870: PRINT" [3XCRD] [8XSP] [RVS]PRESS ANY KEY TO BEGIN.":
- 280 GET A\$: IF A\$ = " " THEN 280
- 290 REM**SET UP SCREEN
- 300 PRINT "[CLR]";: S = 33050 + INT(RND(1)*37): TI\$ = "000000": J = 1: PO = 0
- 310 POKE 59468,12: PRINT " [HOME] [RVS] [40X #] [OFF]"
- 320 PRINT " [CRD] [39X&]"
- 330 PRINT " [RVS] [39XZ]"
- 340 PRINT " [RVS] [39XV]"
- 350 FOR M = 32808 TO 33728 STEP 40: POKE M,229: POKE M + 39,231: NEXT M
- 360 PRINT " [HOME] [CRD] [29XCRR] BALL # "; J
- 370 PRINT " [HOME] [2XCRD] [15XCRR] SCORE ";PO
- 380 M = INT(RND(1)*2): B = 39: IF M = 1 THEN B = 41
- 390 POKE S,81: S = S + B: IF S > 32810 THEN 440
- 400 REM**CHECK THE CORNERS
- 410 IF S = 32768 THEN S = 32809: B = 41: GOTO 390
- 420 IF S = 32807 THEN S = 32846: B = 39: GOTO 390

INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

- 430 REM**TIME ROUTINE
- 440 IF TI\$ > "000700" THEN 700
- 450 PRINT " [HOME] [CRD] [CRR] TIME ";MID\$(TI\$,4,1);":";RIGHT\$(TI\$,2)
- 460 REM**MOVE THE BAT AND BALL
- 470 REM**WHEN PATH IS CLEAR.
- 480 SYS 826: IF S > 33768 THEN 590
- 490 IF PEEK(S) = 32 THEN POKE S,81: POKE S - B,32: S = S + B:
- SYS 826: GOTO 450
- 500 REM**WHAT HAVE WE BUMPED INTO?
- 510 IF PEEK(S) = 229 THEN 560
- 520 IF PEEK(S) = 231 THEN 570
- 530 IF PEEK(S) = 226 THEN 620
- 540 IF PEEK(S) < >227 THEN 650
- 550 S = S B: POKE S,32: B = 80 - ABS(B): S = S + B: GOTO 440
- 560 S = S B: POKE S,32: B = B + 2: S = S + B:
- GOTO 440
- 570 S = S B: POKE S,32: B = B - 2: S = S + B:
- GOTO 440
- 580 REM**BALL LOST ROUTINE 590 POKE (S – B),32:
- FOR Z = 1 TO 50:
- FOR Z1 = 1 TO 10: NEXT Z1: SYS 826:
- NEXT Z
- 600 J = J + 1: S = 33075 + INT(RND(1)*5):
- GOTO 360
- 610 REM**BOUNCE BALL OFF BAT
- 620 S = S B: POKE S,32: B = B - 80: S = S + B: GOTO 440
- 630 REM**UPDATE SCORE AND
- 640 REM**DELETE TARGET.
- 650 POKE (S B),32: IF PEEK(S) = 102 THEN PO = PO + 5: IF B > 0 THEN B = B – 80: GOTO 670
- 660 IF B < 0 THEN B = 80 + B
- 670 PO = PO + 5:
- IF PO > = 750 THEN 700
- 680 POKE S,81: PRINT" [HOME] [2XCRD] [15XCRR] SCORE ";PO: S = S + B: GOTO 440
- 690 REM**RESULTS ROUTINE
- 700 TM = 60*VAL(LEFT\$(TI\$,4)) + VAL(RIGHT\$(TI\$, 2))
- 710 FOR M = 32768 TO 33767: POKE M, 160: NEXT M
- 720 POKE 59468,14:
- PRINT" [CLR] [CRD]BALLS USED"; J
- 730 PRINT" [CRD]TIME TAKEN"; TM; "SECONDS"
- 740 PRINT " [CRD]SCORE IS":PO

- 750 BF = INT(((PO + 100)/J)*10)/10
- 760 PRINT" [CRD]YOUR BREAKTHROUGH FACTOR IS";BF
- 770 IF PO> = 750 OR BF>20 THEN 830
- 780 REM**REPLAY ROUTINE 790 POKE 158,0: INPUT" [2XCRD] [RVS]DO YOU WANT A REPLAY [OFF] ";A\$
- 800 IF LEFT\$(A\$,1) = "Y" THEN 300
- 810 IF LEFT\$(A\$,1) < >"N" THEN PRINT " [CRD] [RVS]ANSWER 'Y' OR 'N' [5XCRU]": GOTO 790
- 820 POKE 59468,12: PRINT" [CLR][3XCRD] THANKS FOR PLAYING": END
- 830 PRINT" [HOME] [14XCRD] [11XCRR] [RVS] YOU WIN A REPLAY"
- 840 FOR RR = 0 TO 3000: NEXT RR: GOTO 300
- 850 REM**MACHINE CODE ROUTINE
- 860 REM**TO MOVE THE BAT.
- 870 FOR IT = 0 TO 65: READ DA: POKE 826 + IT, DA: NEXT IT: RETURN
- 880 DATA 165, 151, 201, 41, 240, 7, 201, 42, 240, 16, 76, 94
- 890 DATA 3, 173, 123, 3, 201, 35, 176, 16, 238, 123, 3, 76
- 900 DATA 94, 3, 173, 123, 3, 201, 2, 144, 3, 206, 123, 3
- 910 DATA 32, 112, 3, 174, 123, 3, 160, 4, 169, 226, 157, 152
- 920 DATA 131, 232, 136, 208, 249, 96, 162, 38, 169, 32, 157, 152
- 930 DATA 131, 202, 208, 250, 96, 20

I hope that the REMark statements will enable you to follow the program, but here is a general description. The ball is moved under POKE control and variable S holds the screen address position it will move to. The move is made by POKE-ing a ball symbol (Screen Code = 81) to location S and a space (Screen Code = 32) to the current position.

The information about the current state of play is found by PEEKing the screen location S. The values obtained are tested in lines 510 to 540, and a jump is executed to the appropriate position.

The time elapsed, score and ball number are all printed onto the screen under cursor control. The instructions, the results routine and other messages also use this method of display. My version has both upper and lower case characters but I have shifted them all to upper case so that the listing is more readable. Remember that my lister replaces graphics characters with upper case letters in square brackets, eg the [39 x Z] in line 300 means 39 shifted Z's.

The program is fairly fast, with most of the time being spent in the loop from line 450 to 490. If you want to speed it up still further, change the last statement in line 490 to GOTO 480. The only adverse effect of this is that the clock will not be updated continuously.

Well, that's it, but remember that if you POKE successfully send your results to COMPUTING TODAY so that we can all have a PEEK!



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COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1981

Bob Perrigo

PC1211 PROGRAMS

Applications are the prime target for the PC1211.

o illustrate the incredible versatility of the PC1211 from Sharp Electronics here are three simple programs. Whilst none could be called complex they do serve to illustrate some of the possible areas of use to which this hand-held 'computer' can be put. All the programs should run equally well on the new Tandy machine, simply a re-packaged PC1211.

If the response is sufficient we will consider publishing programs for this machine in our Softspot feature but readers are advised to read the Submissions feature in last month's issue before committing pen to paper.

Phone

Anyone with a wife or daughter will know the cost of those hour-long telephone calls! Seriously though, the cost of phone calls can mount up almost magically unless a careful check is kept.

This program enables the user to keep such a check. Switched on at the beginning of a call, it displays the cost of the call as it proceeds, bringing home harsh financial reality and encouraging brevity.

On typing RUN the computer will prompt for distance band L, A or B. It then requests the appropriate charge rate, cheap(c), standard(s) or peak(p) depending on the time of day. The call is then dialled and when the recipient answers press the ENTER key. The cost of the call is then continuously displayed. This includes the often-forgotten VAT. As the charge unit time intervals pass the computer 'beeps' to draw your attention to the increasing cost.

When the call is complete press BREAK and type RUN 100. The total cost of that call will then be displayed. Hard evidence for extracting some contribution to the bill from a garrulous daughter with a boyfriend in Aberdeen!

To make the alterations which will inevitably be required as charges continue to rise the value of 4.025p in lines 40 and 90 will need changing.

- 10 REM"FOR CHARGE + RATE SEE DIALLING CODE BOOK"
- 20 REM"TO STOP PRESS BREAK, RUN 100 FOR TOTAL"
- 30 INPUT "CHARGE(L) = 1(A) = 2(B) = 3 ";C
- 35 INPUT " RATE(C) = 1(S) = 2(P) = 3 "; R
- 40 $T = (C^*3) + R: U = 4.025$
- 45 IF T < 4 THEN 30
- 50 IF T > 12 THEN 30
- 55 GOSUB 100 + T
- 60 PRINT" DIAL CALL, PRESS ENTER"
- 65 PRINT" WHEN CALL ANSWERED"
- 70 FOR I = 1 TO F
- 75 PAUSE "THIS CALL COSTS";USING " # # # #" ;U;"P"
- 80 NEXTI
- 85 BEEP B
- 90 U = U + 4.025
- 95 GOTO 70
- 100 PRINT " THAT CALL COST ";USING" # # # #";U; "P"
- 102 END

- 104 F = 496: B = 3: RETURN 105 F = 124: B = 3: RETURN
- 106 F = 83: B = 2: RETURN
- 107 F = 124:B = 3:RETURN
- 108 F = 30:B = 3:RETURN
- 109 F = 20:B = 2:RETURN
- 110 F = 41:B = 3:RETURN
- 111 F = 10:B = 1:RETURN
- 112 F = 6:B = 3:RETURN

Currency Conversion

On holiday, in the course of business or in studying economics it is often desirable to be able to convert quickly from one currency to another and perhaps to make comparison with a third. In its present form this program applies to the six currencies in the list. It would, however, be a simple matter to increase this number.

The values of major currencies and their exchange rates with the pound are published in many newspapers, particularly the Financial Times. Current values have to be entered before the program is run. This is done by typing RUN 100 and responding to the prompts of the program.

Once the values are entered the program may be run interactively in the normal way.

The following abbreviations are used in the program:-

= Pounds # = Dollars \$ D.M. = Deutsch Marks S.F. = Swiss francs YEN = Yen RAND = Rand(SouthAfrican)5 INPUT " ENTER CURRENCY 1 ? ";A\$ 10 INPUT "ENTER AMOUNT ? ";B 15 IF A\$ = " #" P = B:GOTO 50 20 IF A\$ = "\$" P = B*1/D:GOTO 50 25 IF A\$ = "D.M"P = B*1/M:GOTO 50 30 IF A\$ = "S.F" P = B*1/F:GOTO 50 35 IF A\$ = "YEN"P = B*1/Y:GOTO 50 40 IF A\$ = "RAND" P = B*1/R:GOTO 50 45 GOTO 5 50 INPUT" ENTER CURRENCY 2? " ;C\$ 55 IF C\$ = " #" E = P:GOTO 90 60 IF C\$ = "\$" E = P*D:GOTO 90 65 IF C = "D.M" E = P*M:GOTO 90 70 IF C\$ = "S.F" E = P*F:GOTO 90 75 IF C\$ = "YEN"E = P*Y:GOTO 90 80 IF C\$ = "RAND" E = P*R:GOTO 90 85 GOTO 50 90 E = INT (E*100 + .5)/100:BEEP 3 95 PRINT" ";A\$;" ";B;" = ";C\$;" ";E:END 100 INPUT" ENTER VALUE (D.M) ? ";M 105 INPUT" ENTER VALUE (YEN) ? " 110 INPUT" ENTER VALUE (RAND) ? ";R 115 INPUT" ENTER VALUE (S.F) ? ";F 120 INPUT" ENTER VALUE (\$) ? "; D: END

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TRITON DATA

John Owen

Ithough Triton's 'READ (Port)' command is very useful, there are times when the more conventional 'READ (DATA)' command would be handy. The program which follows performs the READ, DATA and RESTORE commands.

Rather than using BASIC 'Calls', the main command table (TAB 2) in the BASIC Interpreter is extended in RAM as TAB 7. When the Interpreter reaches the end of TAB 2 without a match it jumps to 1471H. Using the BASIC statement 10 POKE 4234, 8164 the Interpreter is re-vectored from 1471H to 1FE4H (i.e. 8164₁₀) where it finds instructions to search TAB 7.

TAB 7 contains SET, DATA and RESTORE commands together with the addresses of the routines to perform these commands. TAB 7 also contains address 0749H which is the Interpreter's default address, to which it jumps if no match is found.

The Routines

DATA: When the Interpreter encounters the first DATA command the address of the DATA Line Number in the BASIC text (which is obtained from CURRENT at 14B7 and 14B8H) is stored at 1414 and 1415H. RAM from 1410 to 1430H is used exclusively for the monitor input buffer and, as it is very unlikely to be used during a BASIC program it is used here to save wasting RAM which could be used for BASIC text. The address of the first item of data is also saved at DATA INIT and DATA PLACE.

The DATA routine also changes the DATAWORD (1416H) from 00 to 01. When the second and subsequent DATA statements are encountered, the lines are then simply 'skipped' over. In order for a DATA statement to be 'READ' again, when the BASIC program is re-run, the DATAWORD must be changed back to 00. This is done by using the BASIC statement 10 POKE 5142,0.

Any amount of data may be set up in a DATA statement and the data may be numeric, expressions or variables which have already been set up, eg. 20 DATA 2,34, @ (A), -5,A + 6. The program may contain any number of DATA statements but they must be on consecutive lines and they must appear before a SET command. No other command can appear in a DATA statement.

RESTORE: This routine simply obtains the address of the first item of data (from DATA INIT) and places it in DATA PLACE which holds the address of the current item of data. RESTORE, which may be abbreviated to RES., can appear anywhere in the BASIC program either on its own or in 'multi-statements' eg. 50 IF A = 5 RESTORE; GOTO 30.

SET: This is the most complex routine since all the error detecting routines are carried out here. The routine starts by checking that DATAWORD is 01, indicating that a DATA statement has been encountered by the Interpreter. The routine then obtains the address of the variable which follows the SET command and saves it on the stack along with the Interpreter's current position. The current item of data is obtained, decoded and placed in the variable address which was saved on the stack. The routine then checks if there is another variable after the SET command and, if there is, the above routine is repeated.

Any number of variables may follow the SET command



20		NO	D	0	
SU		13	P		
~~	-		-	-	-

XCHG

POP

POP

MOV

SHLD

SHLD DATA PLACE

CURRNT

H

H

M,E

and the command can appear anywhere in the program eg. 1F87 30 SET A, @ (A), B; IF B=6 SET C 1F88 1F8B

Sample Program

10 POKE 5234, 8164; POKE 5142,0; POKE 5249, 8026 20 DATA 1,2,3,4,5 30 DATA 6,7,8,9,10,11 40 SET A; PRINT A, 50 IF A = 7 RESTORE 60 GOTO 40 RUN C

50 40 D

4

0 DAI	A 6,7,8,9,10,11				1F91	23		INX	H
DIFA	=7 RESTORE				1F92	72		NUV	M,D
0 COT	TO 40				1F93	D1		POP	D
UN					1F94	1A		LDAX	D
1 2	3 4 5 6	7 1			1F95	FE 2C		CPI	· /·
2 3	4 5 6 7	1 2et	с.		1F97	C2 0B 09		JNZ	FINISH
elete	Line 50 and the p	program wi	II RUN.		1F9A	13		INX	D
1 2	3 4 5 6	7 8			1F9B	C3 62 1F		JMP	SET 1
9 1	0 11				1F9E	23	MORE:	INX	н
OPPV					1F9F	22 14 14		SHLD	DATA LN
OKKI	2A. DRINT A				1FA2	23		INX	Н
oloto	Lines 20 and 30 a	and the pro	gram will	RUN	1FA3	23		INX	Н
OW/?	Lines 20 and 50 c	ind the pro	5. ann min		1FA4	7E		MOV	A,M
O SET	A PRINTA				1EA5	FE 44		CPI	'D'
Th	e additional POK	E comman	d in line	10 (POKE 5249,	1EA7	C2 B7 1E		JNZ	ERROR
026) 5	ets the amount	of memory	availabl	e to BASIC, to	1EAA	23	MORE1:	INX	Н
rotect	the m/c routine	from an 'ov	ver-sized'	array.	1EAR	25 7E	monen	MOV	A.M
As	a second exampl	le in using t	the comm	nands, try this:	1EAC			CPI	3A H
0 POK	E 5234, 8164; PC	KE 5142,0;	POKE 52	49, 8026	1FAC			INC	MORE 1
0 DAT	A 68,65,84,65,32	67,79,77,77	7,65,78,68	,32,82	IFAE	DZ AA IF		CHID	DATA PLACE
5 DAT	A 69,65,68,89,13	79,75,63,13	3		1FB1	22 12 14		SHLD	DATA FLACE
0 FOR	RI=1 TO 23				1FB4	C3 6E TF	FRROR.	JIVIP	SEIZ
O SET	A; VDU 0,A				1FB/	EI	ERROR:	FUF	CURRNIT
O NEX	T I				1FB8	22 B/ 14		SHLD	CORRIVI
UN					1FBB	E1		PUP	H
					1FBC	C3 60 09		JMP	A SURRY
-		-			1FBF	21 16 14	DATA:	LXI	H, DATAWORD
)*	odran	1 1 10	stin	a	1FC2	7E		MOV	A,M
	Ugian		Jun	5	1FC3	FE 01		CPI	01
	0			•	1FC5	CACC06		JZ	REM
410	DATA INIT:	Address of	of start of	Data string.	1FC8	36 01		MVI	M,01
412	DATA PLACE:	Current p	osition in	Data string.	1FCA	2A B7 14		LHLD	CURRNT
414	DATA LN:	Address of	of Data Lin	ne Number.	1FCD	22 14 14		SHLD	DATA LN
416	DATAWORD:	Flags if D	ata is pres	ent in text.	1FD0	EB		XCHG	
		OFT.	IDA	DATAMORD	1FD1	22 10 14		SHLD	DATA INIT
F5A	3A 16 14	SET:	CDI	DATAWOND	1FD4	22 12 14		SHLD	DATA PLACE
F5D	FE 01		CPI		1ED7	FB		XCHG	
F5F	C2 FB 09		JNZ	QHOW	1ED8	C3 CC 06		JMP	REM
F62	CD 8B 09	SET 1:	CALL	TSTV	1EDP	20 10 14	RESTOR	HID	DATA INIT
F65	DA32 09		JC	QWHAT	1FDD	22 12 14	neorona	SHID	DATA PLACE
F68	D5		PUSH	D	1FDE	C2 0P 00		IMP	FINISH
F69	E5		PUSH	Н	IFEI	C3 0B 09	MODEC		LI TAD 7 1
F6A	2A B7 14		LHLD	CURRNT	1FE4	21 E9 1F	MOREC:	LXI	H, TAB 7-1
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FAF	24 14 14	SET 2:	LHLD	DATA LN	1FEA	52 45 53 54			
E71	22 B7 14	OLI L.	SHLD	CURRNT		4F 52 45	TAB 7 :		'RESTORE'
574	20 12 14		IHLD	DATA PLACE	1FF1	9F DB			
E77	75		MOV	AM	1FE3	44 41 54 41			'DATA'
F//			CPI	'or'	1EE7	9F BF			
F/8	FE UD		17	MORE	1EE9	53 45 54			'SET'
F/A	CA9E IF		CDI	NORE	1550	QE 5A			
F/D	FE 2C		CPI		100	97 JA			ADDR DEELT
F7F	C2 83 1F		JINZ	SEI 3	IFFE	0/ 43			ADDITUTIET
F82	23		INX	н		010.			
F83	EB	SET 3:	XCHG		IN BA	SIC:	OKE E142 0	POVE	5249 8026
F84	CD 5D 07		CALL	EXPR	10 00	NE 5234, 8164; P	UKE 5142, U	, FURES	12-10, 0020

EB

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Avoid the rigours of machine code with some useful hints on how to make things go faster, BASICally that is.

PROGRAMMING FOR SPEED

Malcolm Banthorpe

The flexibility of BASIC, as a programming language allows the programmer considerable freedom in choosing the exact manner in which a particular task will be tackled. There will often be a number of different approaches available for the writing of even a simple routine, all of which achieve the same end result but via different sequences of instructions. The readability of the program, the amount of memory used, the accuracy of the result, the ease of use of the program, its ability to deal with 'rogue' data and its speed of execution will all vary according to which approach has been adopted.

Programmer's Criteria

Generally the most important criteria of good programming are ease of use, accuracy of result, ability to deal with rogue data and user errors, and readability. By readability we mean the degree to which the program listing can be understood by someone other than its author. This factor is important even in home computing where a program listing may be intended only for the eyes of its writer. Most programmers will have experienced the frustration of trying to decode one of their own programs several months or even weeks after it was written.

In graphics programs where animation is involved, such as in games and simulations, the situation is rather different and in order to achieve an effective display it is often necessary to program for speed at the expense of other considerations, readability in particular. Games such as 'Breakout', 'Space Invaders', Pinball etc. which rely heavily on animated graphics are ideally programmed at least partially in machine code to give the necessary speed. Many home programmers are happier working with BASIC and good results can often be achieved if care is taken in writing those parts of the program where speed is most critical. Real time control is another area where the execution time of a routine can be of paramount importance.

Timesaving Techniques

This article describes a number of techniques which may be applied to BASIC programs to minimise processing time. Their use is by no means restricted to games and control applications but it should be borne in mind that the speed is often won at the expense of readability.

A graphics animation routine typically employs one or more loops to achieve the illusion of movement of a graphic character on the VDU screen. The symbol is repeatedly written onto the screen, erased and rewritten into an adjacent location. If this can be done quickly enough there is a reasonably good illusion of movement. If the program loop is too slow the sequence of events will be seen for what it really is, namely a symbol constantly appearing and then disappearing to reappear slightly shifted and the illusion is lost. It is the way in which the program instructions within these loops are written that will determine the success or failure of the animation. The loops will contain the rules which apply to the movement and will also test for collisions etc. and modify the movement accordingly. In all the following programming examples, FOR... NEXT loops are used to compare the execution times of pairs of routines which achieve the same results by different means. The examples were run and timed on an ITT 2020 and similar results can be expected on any machine which has a Microsoft type of BASIC interpreter.

Number One

The first technique is a fairly obvious one which is often neglected by beginners. This is not purely a speed-up technique but should be applied to all programming. The rule is simply to avoid placing in a loop any instruction which only needs to be carried out once. Consider the following routine:-

a) 10 FOR Y = 1 TO 32 20 FOR X = 1 TO 64 30 Q = SQR (X \uparrow 2 + Y \uparrow 2) 40 NEXT X 50 NEXT Y (execution time 298 S)

In this rather slow routine (the SQR and 1 functions tend to slow down any routine as will be shown later), Y12 is evaluated 2048 times in line 30 when it only need be evaluated 32 times if placed outside the inner loop, since the value of Y only changes 32 times during the execution of the routine.

b) 10 FOR Y = 1 TO 32 15 Y2 = Y $^{1}2$ 20 FOR X = 1 TO 64 30 Q = SQR (Y2 + X $^{1}2$) 40 NEXT X 50 NEXT Y (execution time 202 S)

The additon of line 15 and the modification to line 30 has reduced the execution time by nearly one third. The value of $X \uparrow 2$ must still be calculated 2048 times because the value of X changes 64 times for each of the 32 times that Y changes.

Timed Twice

Where a constant is to be used several times, such as in a loop, set a variable to be equal to the constant before the loop and thereafter use the variable.

- c) 10 FOR X = 1 TO 30 20 P = P + 1 30 NEXT X (execution time 12.4 S)
- d) 5A = 1 10 FOR X = 1 TO 3000 20 P = P + A 30 NEXT X(execution time 11.3 S)

Simply by setting A to be equal to 1 in line 5 and modifying line 20 a significant reduction in the execution time has been

SPEEDY BASIC

made. The BASIC interpreter takes less time to look up the value of A in its variable table than it does to convert one or any other number from the floating point decimal form to the binary form which it uses internally. So in this case the conversion is only required once in line 5 instead of 3000 times as in example c). The technique can give significant speed gains, especially where several such constants are involved in a loop.

Technique Three

In NEXT statements it is generally permissible to omit the index variable. This does tend to degrade program readability somewhat but can be useful where speed is critical.

e) 10 FOR X = 1 TO 5000 20 NEXT X (execution time 6.6 S)

f) 10 FOR X 20 NEXT (execution time 5.5 S)

The omission of the index variable, X, from line 20 gives a speed gain of nearly 20%. NEXT is faster than NEXT X because in the former case the computer does not check that X was variable specified in the last FOR... TO statement. This information is already stored on the stack and even where several FOR... NEXT loops are nested, the computer will execute them in the correct sequence without the variable being specified in each NEXT statement. A few dialects of BASIC will not accept this form of statement and will indicate a syntax error. Check that it is compatible with your computer by running example f).

More On FOR

Addition and subtraction are performed more quickly than multiplication and division and these in turn are performed faster than functions such as 1, SQR, SIN, LOG etc. Often alternate functions can be implemented to achieve the same result but with a saving of time.

g) 10 B = 2 20 FOR A = 1 TO 3000 30 C = A*B 40 NEXT (execution time 12.6 S)

h) 20 FOR A = 1 TO = 3000 30 C = A + A 40 NEXT(execution time 9.7 S)

Both routines are involved with the doubling of the value of A but h) is faster because it uses addition instead of multiplication to achieve this end. If B is set to 3 in line 10 of g) and line 30 of h) is changed to C = A + A + A then the run time becomes 12.6 seconds in each case showing that the extra addition operation cancels the previous advantage and that the technique is only beneficial where doubling is involved.

The Fifth Amendment

As mentioned previously, BASIC is particularly slow in evaluating powers of numbers when the 1 function is used.

Where the power in question is an integer, it is often advantageous to use multiplication instead.

- i) 10 FOR X = 1 TO 1000 20 A = X 1 2 30 NEXT (execution time 52.9 S)
- j) 10 FOR X = 1 TO 1000
 20 A = X*X
 30 NEXT
 (execution time 4.5 S)

The time difference here is very large and would make an obvious improvement to the speed of an animation. The squaring of numbers is of use in such a program for the calculation of distances using Pythagoras' Theorem $[C = SQR(A^*A + B^*B)]$. Even higher powers can profitably be calculated by multiplication. If line 20 in the above examples is changed as follows,

- i) 20 A = X15
- j) $20 A = X^*X^*X^*X^*X$

then the execution times are 52.0 and 10.7 S respectively, showing that multiplication still has the clear advantage despite the extra arithmetic operations.

The SQR function, which is also slow, is unfortunately not so easy to deal with. There is no straightforward alternative to the SQR function. Where it has to be used and is seriously affecting the success of a program, the one possible solution may be to use a look-up table for the values of the square roots. Those required can be evaluated at the start of the program and stored in an array:-

k) 10 DIM S (200) 20 FOR X = 1 TO 200 30 S (X) = SQR (X) 40 NEXT

This routine, although slow, can be run once and for all at the start of the program. Subsequently, the value of a square root of an integer in the range 1 to 200, can be looked up directly in the array in the time-critical part of the program eg:-

I) 50 FOR X = 1 TO 200 60 A = S(X)70 NEXT (execution time 1.0 S)

Compare this with the execution time of 10.5 seconds when line 60 is changed to A = SQR(X).

This technique is useful where a limited range of roots is required, but is extravagant in its use of memory because of the array space required. It may be possible to reduce this requirement by the use of an integer array instead of a real array, if available on your computer. An integer array (in Palsoft BASIC as used on the ITT 2020) uses only two bytes per element compared to five bytes per element for an array of real (10 digit floating point) numbers.

If this technique was to be applied to program example a) then it could most simply be implemented by using a two dimensional array. The routine to set up the table of roots would be of the form:-

m) 1 DIM S (64,32) 2 FOR X = 1 TO 64 3 X2 = X*X4 FOR Y = 1 TO 32 5 S(X,Y) = SQR(X2 + Y*Y) 6 NEXT 7 NEXT

Program a) can now be rewritten to incorporate all the speed — up techniques mentioned so far which are relevant to it.

n) 10 FOR Y = 1 TO 32 20 FOR X = 1 TO 64 30 Q = S(X,Y)40 NEXT 50 NEXT (execution time 14.1 S)

The big improvement in execution time over the previous 202 seconds is mainly due to the use of the array to eliminate the need for the 1 and SQR functions.

Added Extras

There are a number of further techniques which will have a lesser effect on speed but which may however be useful in fine tuning a program. Variables are stored in a variable table by the BASIC interpreter in the order which they are first en-

OPTIMISATION IN BASIC

D. Bolton

This article is devoted to saving both memory and execution time of BASIC programs running on the Commodore PET. Many of the tips are applicable to other micros and languages.

Optimisation can be achieved in several areas; program control flow, data storage, numerical methods and strings.

Program Control Flow

All BASIC programs execute statements one after another until a break in the flow is made and a branch occurs. On most interpreted BASICs, GOTOs and GOSUBs take place by searching the program for the designated line-number. The search naturally begins at the start of the program and therefore takes longer in larger programs. Two methods suggest themselves for speeding up programs. First, make the program shorter and, secondly, reduce the number of branches. A good idea for achieving the latter is to break the program into a number of blocks (*not subroutines*), each having only one entrance and only one exit.

Subroutines which are called very frequently will contribute a noticeable time-saving if they are put near the start of the program. This might go against the 'standards' of 'respectable' programming, but it is definitely faster. Something on the lines of

1 GOTO 25 2 (Fast Subroutines) countered in a program. Hence if the first line of a program is:-

$$10 A = 5: B = 7$$

then A becomes the first variable in the table and however often its value changes as the program is run it remains at the top of the table. Similarly B will be the second variable in the table. Each time a particular value is specified during a program the interpreter will search through its table, starting at the top until it is found. Some time can therefore be saved by declaring near to the start of a program any variables which are later to be specified frequently. Then, each time the variable is encountered the search is minimised.

In very long programs it may be worthwhile to place any subroutines which are to be frequently called, near the beginning. This is contrary to normal practice where subroutines are normally placed after the main body of the program. When the interpreter encounters an instruction such as GOSUB 1000 it will look at every line number from the start of the program until line 1000 is found. Therefore the nearer to the start of a program a subroutine is placed, the less the search time on each occasion that it is called.

The use of multiple statements instead of one statement per line will have a very minimal effect on run time and is not generally worthwhile for speed considerations alone.

Any of the above techniques can be applied to reduce the running time of critical parts of your programs. Individually some procedures will have very little effect, but used in combination they can improve a program considerably.

24 (End of fast subroutines) 25 (Rest of main program)

The following ideas will each reduce the size of a program by a few bytes and together can make a significant space and time saving.

Squashing It Up

Always use variables instead of constants. For example set P = 3.141596 (for those BASICs without PI). Every reference to P saves seven bytes and it is faster to fetch the value from a variable than to have to read it as a constant.

Remove all superfluous spaces and REM statements. With three spaces between the '=' and 'C' in line 3, the program takes half a second longer. Please note however that Editors like spaces so they can actually read your submitted programs.

Each line in a program has an overhead of five bytes (two for the line-number, two for the link address and one for the end of line) so compressing the statements and thus removing lines is good for speed, though it can make a program unreadable to others. 427 lines of totally compressed program takes up 15K on the PET.

Microsoft BASICs allow NEXT statements without specifying the variable. This will save a byte or two, but can be awkward under certain circumstances, such as a jump out of a FOR-NEXT loop. Because no check is made upon the variable the last unfinished loop will be completed. This space-saver is perhaps best left until a program is nearly completed. The other advantage of NEXT statements without variables is that they are faster.

Those with the 'TOOLKIT' or some other renumbering device can make improvements upon a finished program by renumbering in steps of one starting at line 1. This is because the

SPEEDY BASIC

line-numbers in GOTO (etc.) statements are held in character form. For example, 2000 takes up four characters, while 200 takes three. Typical saving for a 15K program thus renumbered is an amazing 500 bytes.

While talking about the TOOLKIT, its presence when 'switched on' effects the speed of the PET, slowing it down to 5/6ths speed. When development is finished don't use it. Any 6502 routines which 'poach' input in a similar fashion will also have a detrimental effect on speed.

Finally, in this section, do any of your subroutines finish off with a call to another subroutine?

100 GOSUB 2000: RETURN

These can all be altered to 100 GOTO 2000. Obvious to some, perhaps not to everyone.

Data Storage

This section is concerned with efficient use of storage rather than execution time, though one *can* follow from the other.

Integers are only better when large arrays are used. A single variable occupies seven bytes, though only two hold its value. Real numbers with whole values will process just as fast and in some cases quicker than integers. This is because A is physically shorter than A%. Non-string arrays occur in the memory map directly after the simple variables and, if a new variable occurs, then all of these arrays have to be moved down seven bytes in the memory.

In the table of simple variables, their presence or lack of it is detected every time a variable is referred to in the program. For quickest execution, those frequently used variables should be defined as early as possible in the program, perhaps with dummy values.

Integer arrays can hold numbers outside the range — 32768 to 32767 providing two conditions are met. These are that the numbers are all whole numbers and that their range (highest — lowest) is under 65536.

For example consider 427654, 442501, 451002 and 488814. A compensating factor (CF) is found by adding 32768 to the first item. CF is then subtracted from all of the list items to give their integer values.

Obviously this method has its limitations but it has been used successfully in a sales ledger, where up to a thousand invoice-numbers have to be in RAM at the same time. The savings are very worthwhile.

By lowering the amount of memory that the PET thinks it has, one can produce a safe section of RAM which will not be touched by the program. Single byte numbers (range 0-255) can be POKEd and PEEKed into this area allowing up to one 30,000 element array. Lowering allocated memory space can be achieved by calculating the new 'top of memory' address and converting this into two values which are POKEd into locations 52 & 53 (New ROMs) or 134 & 135 (Old 8K ROMs).

Strings

This final section has been separated from data storage because strings (on the PET anyway) have some eccentricities.

Before we go on I have to define what is meant by 'free' memory. This is the area which is not used to hold any data and lies above the numeric arrays and below the strings in the memory map. When a FRE(0) is performed, this indicates how many bytes of 'free' memory are left.

Free memory is used to contain strings when an output or concatenation takes place. The PET stores strings in two places. One part contains the variable name, length and pointers to string memory where the string itself lives. String memory expands down into free memory as various operations are done but in an assignment say B = B + C\$ the old value of B\$ is *not* destroyed. This is because in a statement like A = B\$, the pointers in A\$ are set to those in B\$ and both share the same string. To be able to destroy an old string would involve a search of all strings to find if they were 'sharing'. A search for every assignment would be terribly slow. When 'free' memory is full then a 'Garbage Collection' takes place and moves all the allocated strings to the top of memory thus making free space available again.

The trouble is that a Garbage Collection can take a great deal of time. It really depends on the number of strings in use at the same time. Worst cases can be over 20 minutes in which the PET just sits there!

If you use a lot of strings then you are going to have to accept the inevitable. Nothing can be done about the time needed for a Garbage Collection, but a bit of forethought can reduce the frequency of their occurences.

A fairly common example will illustrate the problem, build up a string of 100 spaces for later use

10 A\$ = " ":FOR I = 1 TO 1000:A\$ = A\$ + " ":NEXT

That simple little operation takes a fraction of a second and uses up 5K of free memory! The sum of $1 + 2 + 3 \dots + 100 = 5050$.

Try the following.

DIM A\$(500):FOR I = 1 TO 500:A\$(I) = " [10 SPC]": NEXT

and then type

A = TI:PRINT FRE(0),INT((TI - A)/.6)/100

After a while two figures will appear. The first is the amount of free memory and the second is the time in seconds for the "Collection". Now type CLR and try bigger values for the size of A\$.

Some hints for decreasing the frequency of Garbage Collections. Have as much free memory as possible, using those methods stated earlier. If your program uses large amounts of DATA in DATA statements then consider using cassette or disc files for storing it. For every line of DATA removed there is an overall saving of 6 bytes, plus the physical data removed. When information is no longer need destroy it. Consider an array holding the days of the week and months of the year. Once the array is no longer needed then over 120 bytes of memory are tied up containing the data. A short loop setting all the elements to a null value will free the 120 bytes after the next Garbage Collection.

For a variety of reasons, it sometimes occurs that strings have to be padded out to a common length. There are two methods of doing this.

1/Use a FOR-NEXT loop to append spaces.

FOR I = 1 TO 25 - LEN(A\$):A = A + " ":NEXT

2/Use of LEFT\$

A\$ = A\$ + LEFT\$(SP\$, 25 - LEN(A\$))

The second method assumes the existence of the string SP\$ containing at least 25 spaces. It is by far the better of the two as it is quicker, always works for A\$ greater in length, it is shorter to write and doesn't use up to 325 bytes (worst case) of free memory, as the first one does.

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More facts and figures to aid conversion of any graphics program to any machine.

s promised, Graphic Details is back with more of the same. However, a confession is due. In the last feature we gave the details on the Sharp MZ-80K but although 'correct' they weren't quite the right ones! Confused by the Japanese English we managed to give you the ASCII set so, by way of compensation here are the 'details' again correct (we hope).

Standard Codes

One of the commonly asked questions is 'how can we give the cursor movements?' The answer is simple, you use the standard set of character codes that CT has developed. These are as follows.

- CU Cursor Up
- CD Cursor Down
- CL Cursor Left
- CR Cursor Right
- HOM Cursor Home
- CLS Clear Screen
- SPC Space

To indicate that these are not part of the computer program we always enclose them in square brackets, most systems will generate a Syntax Error if you try to run a program without converting them into something more sensible. This idea has been expanded to include graphics as well, simply because many people don't possess printers that can draw them. To indicate the appropriate graphics character for a machine such as the Sharp MZ-80K the following procedure is used. Each key is fitted with a graphic legend that corresponds to the graphic that will be produced when that key is pressed in the 'graphics' mode. The 'heart' symbol for example is on the 'S' key. To indicate that you want the heart you write it as [† S].

With both the graphics and the cursor codes you can indicate multiple entries by inserting a number, [12 CD] would mean 'twelve Cursor Downs'. If you wish to clarify the graphics by means of a REM statement do make it clear which lines you are referring to, an even better method is to use a short table at the beginning of the program, or as part of the description.

Footnote

These tables are all compiled with the help of the computer manufacturers' data but some companies seem to be very slow in submitting the information. If you own a machine that has not been featured and you think that it should be then please contact us with the details.

Sharp MZ-80K

Screen Memory:-

53248-54247 D000H-D3E7H

Format:- 25 lines of 40 characters

Notes:- Taking the top left hand corner of the screen as coordinate 0,0 the commands SET and RESET can be used to turn on or off any cell on a 50 by 80 grid thus allowing limited double density plotting. Normal graphic codes are accessed by POKE, CHR\$(198) performs a [CLS].

														[012]	[014]	[P15]	
	[PO]	[P1]	[P2]	[P3]	[P4]	[P5]	[P6]	[P7]	[68]	[99]	[10]	[[1]]	[P12]	[P13]	[[14]	[[15]	
	00																
	00																
	[P16]	[P17]	[P18]	[P19]	[P20]	[P21]	[P22]	[P23]	[P24]	[P25]	[P26]	[P27]	[P28]	[P29]	[P30]	[P31]	
											-						
	[022]	1[022]	1[034]	[235]	[P36]	[P37]	[P38]	[P39	1[P40	1[P41	1[P42]	[P43]	[P44]	[P45]	[P46]	[P47]	
	[132.][[35][[04]	(1 00)	[1 00]												
															-		
											Incol		[060]	[P61]	[P62]	[P63]	
	[P48	J [P49)[P50] [P51][P52][P53	[[P54]	[P55]	[P56]	[15/]	[158]	[[-09]	[100]	1.01	11 021	1.001	
7		11	r	do	~				The	above	codesa	are gen	erated	withine	eachch	aracter sp	ace as
-	IXE		-0	ue	5				"ch	unky"	graphic	cs. We	have g	iven th	em ead	ch a "stan	idard"
									cod	etortu	ture us	e.					

GRAPHIC DETAILS

Code	Sym- bol	Code	Sym- bol	Code	Sym- bol	Code	Sym- bol	Code	Sym- bol	Code	Sym- bol	Code	Sym- bol	Code	Sym- bol
0	SP	32	0	64	SP	96	π	128	SP	160		192	Ŧ	224	
1	A	33	1	65		97	I	129	а	161		193	Ť	225	
2	В	34	2	66		98	11	130	b	162	Ш	194	1	226	
3	C	35	3	67		99	##	131	С	163	Ħ	195	→	227	\sim
4	D	36	4	68		100	\$	132	d	164		196	+	228	2
5	E	37	5	69	÷	101	%	133	е	165		197		229	53
6	F	38	6	70	æ	102	&	134	f	166	8	198	С	230	2
7	G	39	7	71		103	T	135	g	167		199		231	₽
8	Η	40	8	72	0	104	(136	h	168		200	н	232	×
9		41	9	73	?	105)	137	i	169		201	I	233	K
10	J	42		74		106	+	138	j	170	B	202	t	234	K
11	K	43	B	75	2	107	*	139	k	171	ü	203	×	235	E
12	L	44	5	76	5	108		140	1	172	Ö	204	7	236	HH
13	M	45	7	77		109	X	141	m	173	Ü	205	¥	237	Ŧ
14	N	46		78		110	P	142	n	174	Ä	206	•	238	5
15	O	47	7	79	H	111	2	143	0	175	Ö	207	\bigcirc	239	88
16	P	48		80	Ŷ	112		144	р	176	\square	208	88	240	SP
17	Q	49		81	<	113		145	q	177	0	209		241	
18	R	50		82	Е	114		146	r	178		210		242	
19	S	51		83		115		147	S	179		211	22	243	
20	Π	52		84	1	116		148	t	180		212		244	
21		53	П	85	@	117		149	u	181		213	M	245	
22	V	54		86		118	Z	150	V	182	2	214	3	246	
23	W	55		87	>	119		151	w	183		215		247	
24	X	56		88	÷	120		152	х	184		216		248	
25	Y	57		89	N	121		153	У	185		217		249	
26	Z	58		90	->	122		154	Z	186		218		250	
27	£	59		91		123		155	ä	187	Z	219	0	251	
28	F	60		92		124		156		188	¥	220	X	252	
29	P	61		93	6	125		157		189	H	221		253	
30	H	62		94	E	126		158		190	3	222	Z	254	
31	H	63		95		127		159		191	0	223	n	255	
Note:	SP	renrese	ents a s	oace or	blank.										

CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL
0		32	÷	64	@	96		128		160		192		224	
1	=	33	1	65	Α	97	÷	129		161		193		225	
2		34	11	66	В	98	+	130		162		194		226	
3	-	35	#	67	С	99		131		163		195		227	
4		36	\$	68	D	100	+	132		164		196		228	
5	14	37	%	69	E	101	2	133		165		197		229	
6	10	38	&	70	F	102		134		166		198		230	
7		39	1	71	G	103		135		167		199		231	
8	L	40	(72	H	104	-	136		168		200		232	
9	1	41		73	1	105	I.	137		169		201		233	
10	П	42	*	74	J	106	Ĩ	138		170		202		234	
11	=	43	+	75	K	107	-	139		171		203		235	
12	×	44	,	76	L	108	-	140		172		204		236	
13		45	-	77	M	109	Г	141		173		205		237	
14	\otimes	46	•	78	N	110	1	142		174		206		238	
15	0	47	1	79	0	111	F	143		175		207		239	
16	•	48	0	80	Ρ	112	4	144		176		208		240	
17		49	1	81	Q	113	1	145		177		209		241	
18		50	2	82	R	114	1	146		178		210		242	
19		51	3	83	S	115	-	147		179		211		243	
20	-	52	4	84	Т	116	I	148		180		212		244	
21		53	5	85	U	117		149		181		213		245	
22		54	6	86	V	118	Ī	150		182		214		246	
23		55	7	87	W	119	+	151		183		215		247	
24		56	8	88	Х	120	8.	152		184		216		248	
25	-	57	9	89	Y	121	X	153		185		217		249	
26	H	58		90	Ζ	122		154		186		218		250	
27		59	;	91	E	123	1	155		187		219		251	
28	7	60	<	92	1	124	4	156		188		220		252	
29		61	=	93	J	125	-	157		189		221		253	
30		62	>	94	Ť	126	\rightarrow	158		190		222		254	
31		63	2	95		127		159		191		223		255	

TRITON

Screen memory:- 4096-5119

1000H-13FFH

Format:-16 lines of 64 characters

Notes:- Direct access is available to the VDU control chip with the VDU 0, n command in BASIC where n is one of a number of

control codes. Some useful ones are; 8-Backspace, 9-Cursor right, 10-Line feed, 11-Cursor up, 12-Clear screen, 13-Carriage return erasing remainder of line, 27-Scrolling line feed, 28-Home cursor and 29-non destructive carriage return. Normal screen access is by the VDU x,y format where x is the posi-tion and y is the selected character. On some early versions of the TRITON you must have a delay after clearing the screen, a 150 FOR NEXT loop normally suffices.

GRAPHIC DETAILS

CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL	CODE	SYM- BOL
0	and	32	SP	64	@	96		128		160	SP	192		224	
1	-	33	!	65	A	97	a	129	**	161	14	193		225	
2		34	11	66	B	98	b	130	1	162	1.	194		226	
3		35	#	67	C	99	С	131	1	163	1	195		227	
4	×.	36	\$	68	D	100	d	132	١	164		196		228	
5		37	%	69	E	101	e	133	7	165	E	197		229	
6	10	38	&	70	F	102	f	134		166		198		230	
7		39	1	71	G	103	g	135	4	167		199		231	
8	1	40	(72	н	104	h	136		168		200		232	
9		41)	73	1	105	i	137		169	π	201		233	
10		42	*	74	J	106	j	138	-	170		202		234	
11		43	+	75	K	107	k	139	1	171	I	203		235	
12	3.	44	,	76	L	108		140	Ń	172	T	204		236	
13		45	-	77	M	109	m	141	=	173		205	s	237	s
14	(8)	46	•	78	N	110	n	142	5	174	+	206	ER	238	LER
15	C	47	1	79	0	111	0	143	2	175	-	207	ACT	239	ACT
16		48	0	80	Ρ	112	р	144	r	176		208	AAR	240	AAR
17	$[\tilde{t}]$	49	1	81	Q	113	q	145	٦	177		209	L CI	241	r ci
18	(r)	50	2	82	R	114	r	146	L	178	1	210	IXE	242	IXE
19	6	51	3	83	S	115	S	147	L	179	_	211	4	243	٩.
20	<u>(1</u>)	52	4	84	Т	116	t	148		180	+	212		244	
21	.×	53	5	85	U	117	u	149	ł	181		213		245	
22	and a second sec	54	6	86	V	118	V	150	+	182	- 74 	214		246	
23	******	55	7	87	W	119	W	151	+	183	3	215		247	
24		56	8	88	X	120	х	152	-	184	R.	216		248	
25	+	57	9	89	Y	121	У	153	1	185		217		249	
26		58	:	90	Z	122	Z	154	Т	186		218		250	
27		59	;	91	Γ	123	£	155	1	187	8	219		251	
28		60	<	92	1	124	1	156	1	188		220		252	
29	hl	61	=	93]	125	3	157	-	189	*	221		253	
30		62	>	94	1	126	-	158	#	190	+	222		254	
31		63	?	95	_	127	2773	159	-	191	+	223		255	

NASCOM

Screen memory:- 2048 - 3071 0800H-0BFFH Format:-16 lines by 48 characters

Notes:- A total of 256 bytes of video RAM are lost in the

margins and should not be accessed by the user. These are the initial ten locations (0800H-0809H) and the last six (0BFAH-0BFFH) as well as 15 groups of 16 bytes between each line. The top line of the display is not scrolled and may be used for titles etc. The top line addresses follow on from those of the bottom line which can cause problems for the unwary. The NASCOM 2 offers an optional on-board graphics set whose codes are from 128 up.

	74LS00 LS00 13 LS366 65 LS01 13 LS367 65 LS03 15 LS373 180 LS04 20 LS374 180 LS05 23 LS375 160 LS06 23 LS375 180 LS06 23 LS377 199 LS09 23 LS378 180 LS09 23 LS378 195 LS16 23 LS378 199 LS16 23 LS378 199 LS17 199 LS178 199 LS16 23 LS378 195 LS16 23 LS378 195 LS17 199 LS16 197 LS16 32 LS378 195	WEH TO OUR NEW C 59/61 THEOBAL	AVE MOVED ENTRAL LONDON SHOWROOM DS RD, WC1 TUBE HOLBORN.
MC1489 85 745287 2.50 MC1489 85 745288 2.50 MC14411 11.96 745471 4.96 MC14411 11.96 745471 4.96 MC14412 11.96 745472 11.96 2102 99 8726 1.80 2102 99 8726 1.80 2112 2.32 8797 1.80 2112 2.32 8797 1.80 2114 3.45 8798 1.80 2114 3.45 8798 1.80 2114 3.45 8798 1.80 2114 1.50 8085 11.96 2376 11.50 8085 11.96 2513 29.00 8155 11.50 2508 6.50 81559 1.30 4027 2.95 811.596 1.30 4027 2.95 811.596 1.30 4027 2.95 811.596 1.30 4118 14.96 811.597 3.00	LS12 32 LS39: 140 LS13 40 LS39: 140 LS14 75 LS39: 140 LS15 40 LS39: 199 LS21 32 LS39: 199 LS21 32 LS39: 199 LS21 32 LS39: 199 LS22 40 L545 140 LS22 40 L545 140 LS22 40 L545 140 LS28 48 LS469 105 LS28 48 LS669 105 LS33 39 CMOS LS33 400 18 LS40 400 82 LS40 82 L	FLOPPY DISK DRIVES	TUSCAN MAIN BOARD KIT ONLY 2235 VAT
52194 7104 7105 6216 2.50 57109 12.43 6216 2.50 57101 9.96 8224 4.50 6011 4.96 8228 4.20 6402 4.96 8251 4.96 6502 7.96 8253 10.96 6522 7.95 8257 10.96 6522 7.95 8259 1.96 6532 8.60 8259 1.96 65545 17.50 8678 12.96 6800 7.96 96384 10.96 6802 12.49 280-PIO 6.96 6810 3.96 280-PIO 6.96 6810 3.96 280-PIO 6.96 6821 4.50 280-PIO 7.50 6821 2.80 280-PIO 6.96 6810 3.96 280-PIO 6.96 6821 19.50 280-PIO 7.50	1013 4013 46 1014 46 4014 46 1075 40 4015 86 1075 45 4016 42 1076 45 4017 82 1076 45 4017 82 108 4019 48 4017 108 4020 99 105 108 4020 99 105 108 4021 96 105 109 105 4022 25 109 105 4022 25 109 105 4022 25 109 105 4022 25 109 105 4024 75 109 75 4027 18 10107 45 4027 18 10107 46 4028 82 10108 60 4033 106 10112 80 4033 106 <td>VIDEO TERMINAL 24x80 display Perintand Video Terminal full retures professional terminal: Full details on request Price £596 S100 CARDS NEW LOW</td> <td>BOBO BASED SINGLE BOARD system with EUROCARD EXPANSION SINGLE BOARD PERSONAL COMPUTER Complete Kit Incl. PSU/Case Keybd Expansion Motherboard Kit BK 12114) RAM Card Kit Expandable up to CP/M Disc System. SAE for £286 £ 97 £ 97</td>	VIDEO TERMINAL 24x80 display Perintand Video Terminal full retures professional terminal: Full details on request Price £596 S100 CARDS NEW LOW	BOBO BASED SINGLE BOARD system with EUROCARD EXPANSION SINGLE BOARD PERSONAL COMPUTER Complete Kit Incl. PSU/Case Keybd Expansion Motherboard Kit BK 12114) RAM Card Kit Expandable up to CP/M Disc System. SAE for £286 £ 97 £ 97
880 3.96 280-C1C 7.50 6852 5.96 28000 120.00 74504 59 ADC0817 14.47 74504 56 DG300 3.60 745201 3.96 F8 9.95 745262 9.95 5 5 SOFTWARE CP/M* DISK MANUAL Available on Available on 5	L5122 70 4035 125 L5122 95 4035 125 L5122 180 4030 106 L5126 80 4041 80 L5126 80 4042 95 L5132 96 4044 95 L5133 30 4044 95 L5138 70 4044 130 L5138 70 4044 130 L5138 120 4044 805 L5145 120 4041 80 L5145 120 4051 80 L5145 120 4052 80 L5155 86 4054 130 L5155 96 4054 136	PRICES 16K STATIC KIT ASSM with no RAM(2114) E 62 E 82 * 8K RAM E109 E130 108 RAM E157 E178 8K static (16x2114 chips) E 48 E4K DYNAMIC (4116) with 64 RAM E149 E165 with 32K RAM E189 E205 with 64 RAM E299 E245 with 64 RAM E206 E265 166 with 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E209 E245 With 64 RAM E400 E400	details TCL PASCAL FOR PET & CP/M systems Put Pascal on your PET now Pascal conversion ROM Porce manua Complexe cat hape including complexe
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Sopen Son 1 £125 £13 CBASIC 2 £75/£10 Z80 Dev Pack £50/£12 ZSID £60/£7 POSTMASTER £85/£10 MEDIA 5% S/Sided D/D £3 50 5 v S/Sided D/D £3 50 * per 10 £29 50 8" S/Sided D/D £35 00 C12 Data Cassettes 50p	L \$251 130 7818 146 S253 130 7918 220 L \$257 115 9906 220 L \$258 120 912 220 L \$259 160 7912 220 L \$266 76 7805 80 L \$275 180 7812 80 L \$275 180 7815 80 L \$275 320 7818 60 L \$279 88 7824 60 L \$288 190 9912 65 L \$283 190 9915 65 L \$293 130 7918 65 L \$292 215 74XX	cessories & boards & dip jumpers etc. Visit our showroom or send for our catalogue. VERO S100 prototyping boards and full range of accessories. BOOKS Complete range of microcom- puter books and magazines on sale in our showroom CATALOGUE	18pn 16p 80p 2x22 way 3 203.65 20 1 40 20 1 60 20pin 22pi 90p 2x25 way 3 60 - 26 1 60 26 2 40 22pin 25p - - 26 1 60 26 2 40 24pin 30p 65p - 280 way 4 15 - 34 2 40 34 2 80 28pin 30p 65p 90p 2x40 way 5 00 - 503 30 40 0 400 40pin 40p 1.10p 2x43 way 5 504 60 60 4 00 60 5 50 CRYSTALS FOR MICROS 32.768KHz 3.00 4.00MHz 2.70 10.00MHz 2.70 100KHz 3.00 4.00MHz 2.70 10.00MHz 2.70 2.90 200KHz 3.70 5.0MHz 2.70 16.00MHz 2.90
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The Sinclair ZX80 is innovative and powerful. Now there's a magazine to help you get the most out of it.

Get in sync

SYNC magazine is different from other personal computing magazines. Not just différent because it is about a unique computer, the Sinclair ZX80 (and kit version, the MicroAce). But different because of the creative and innovative philosophy of the editors.

A Fascinating Computer

The ZX80 doesn't have memory mapped video. Thus the screen goes blank when a key is pressed. To some reviewers this is a disadvantage. To our editors this is a challenge. One suggested that games could be written to take advantage of the screen blanking. For example, how about a game where characters and graphic symbols move around the screen while it is blanked? The object would be to crack the secret code governing the movements. Voila! A new game like Mastermind or Black Box uniquely for the ZX80.

We made some interesting discoveries soon after setting up the machine. For instance, the CHR\$ function is not limited to a value between 0 and 255, but cycles repeatedly through the code. CHR\$ (9) and CHR\$ (265) will produce identical values. In other words, CHR\$ operates in a MOD 256 fashion. We found that the "=" sign can be used several times on a single line, allowing the logical evaluation of variables. In the Sinclair, LET X=Y=Z=W is a valid expression

Or consider the TL\$ function which strips a string of its initial character. At first, we wondered what practical value it had. Then someone suggested it would be perfect for removing the dollar sign from numerical inputs.

Breakthroughs? Hardly, But indicative of the hints and kinds you'll find in every issue of SYNC. We intend to take the Sinclair to its limits and then push beyond, finding new tricks and tips, new applications, new ways to do what couldn't be done before. SYNC functions

on many levels, with tutorials for the beginner and concepts that will keep the pros coming back for more. We'll show you how to duplicate commands available in other Basics. And, perhaps, how to do things that can't be done on other machines.

Many computer applications require that data be sorted. But did you realize there are over ten fundamentally different sorting algorithms? Many people settle for a simple bubble sort perhaps because it's described in so many programming manuals or because they've seen it in another program. However, , Order SYNC Today sort routines such as heapsort or Shell-Metzner are over 100 times as fast as a bubble sort and may actually use less memory. Sure, 1K of memory isn't a lot to work with, but it can be stretched much further by using innovative, clever coding. You'll find this type of help in SYNC.

Lots of Games and Applications

Applications and software are the meat of SYNC. We recognize that along with useful, pragmatic applications, like financial analysis and graphing, you'll want games that are fun and challenging. Inthe charter issue of SYNC you'll find several games. Acey Ducey is a card game in which the dealer (the computer) deals two cards face up. You then have an option to bet depending upon whether you feel the next card dealt will have a value between the first two.

In Hurkle, another game in the charter issue, you have to find a happy little Hurkle who is hiding on a 10 X 10 grid. In response to your guesses, the Hurkle sends our a clue telling you in which direction to look next.

One of the most ancient forms of arithmetical puzzle is called a "boomerang." The oldest recorded example is that set down by Nicomachus in his Arithmetica around 100 A.D. You'll find a computer version of this puzzle in SYNC.

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By selecting the ZX80 or MicroAce as your personal computer you've shown that you are an astute buyer looking for good performance, an innovative design and economical price. However, selecting software will not be easy. That's where SYNC comes in. SYNC evaluates software packages and other peripherals and doesn't just publish manufacturer descriptions. We put each package through its paces and give you an indepth, objective report of its strengths and weaknesses.

SYNC is a Creative Computing publication. Creative Computing is the number 1 magazine of software and applications with nearly 100,000 circulation. The two most popular computer games books in the world, Basic Computer Games and More Basic Computer Games (combined sales over 500,000) are published by Creative Computing. Creative Computing Software manufactures over 150 software packages for six different personal computers.

Creative Computing, founded in 1974 by David Ahl, is a well-established firm committed to the future of personal computing. We expect the Sinclair ZX80 to be a highly successful computer and correspondingly, SYNC to be a respected and successful magazine.

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Needless to say, we can't fill up all the pages without your help. So send in your programs, articles, hints and tips. Remember, illustrations and screen photos make a piece much more interesting. Send in your reviews of peripherals and software too-but be warned; reviews must be in-depth and objective. We want you to respect what you read on the pages of SYNC so be honest and forthright in the material you send us. Of course we pay for contributions-just don't expect to retire on it.

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Dear Sir,

The following information may be useful to NASCOM and owners who are experiencing trouble with string manipulation in BASIC. The fault which is a corruption of string and numeric variables of the same name has been attributed (by NASCOM) to an uneven mark/space ratio in the clock signal of the Z80. This may be cured by swapping IC's in the clock chain (7, 11, 48 and 56) with similar devices elsewhere on the board or else if that fails, then connecting a 220 ohm resistor from pin 6 of IC11 to + SU and a 150pF capacitor from pin 6 of IC11 to OU should do the trick. Also memory plague may be the cause so you check for any signs of this.

Also I would like to announce the intended formation of a micro users group for the Doncaster area. The aim of the group is to provide an ideas forum for those people in the area who own micro's and to also provide lessons in BASIC programming for those who wish to learn but have no other access to a computer. Anyone who is interested should ring either Doncaster (0302) 784954 or Doncaster 868378 between 6pm and 9pm for further details.

Yours faithfully, M.P. Flinders

205 Sprotbrough Road, Doncaster South Yorkshire, DN5 8BP

Dear Sir,

Ref. November issue of Computing Today On Page 40 (Character Codes) you say that the following alphagraphic sets may be used with PEEK & POKE commands. However the Sharp MZ-80K listing on Page 44 is incorrect.

Referring now to the Sharp Basic Manual You have printed the ASCII listing on Page 121. You should have printed the MZ-80K Display Table on Page 117 which is to be used with PEEK & POKE

l enjoy your magazine. Please keep it simple and do not enter into the Practical Computing (Mumbo-Jumbo) high-powered stuff. Oh, yes and what about an editorial answer to each letter in "Printout"?

Yours faithfully. Keith Faulkner,

13 Blake Close, RAF Odiham, Nr. Basingstoke, Hants

Dear Sir

Readers of 'Computing Today' who are also owners of Level 1 TRS-80's might like to know of the existence of a national Level 1 User Group. The purpose of the group is to supply support and information concerning Level 1 machines exclusively, and this is done in the form of a regular newsletter. Software published in the newsletter is also available on cassette, for those who dislike typing.

Further details are available from myself at the address below. A stamp would be

appreciated. Yours faithfully,

N. Rushton

3 Roughwood Drive, Northwood, Kirkby, Merseyside L33 9UG.

Computing Today, Re - PRINTOUT

I am sure we have all at one time or another written programs and updated them so much that we have no room between line numbers.

After studying memory locations on my NASCOM with 8K BASIC, I eventually came up with a very simple Program which neatly converts all line numbers to increments of 10 e.g. 1, 3, 11, 13 will be 10, 20, 30, 40 after execution of this program.

The only snag (as it is such a simple program) is that Gosubs, Goto's etc. are not catered for. Hence you may have to search through and change them for yourself. I have used lines 10000 upward so as not to conflict with programs.

START ADDRESS OF BASIC N =PROGRAM

D = INCREMENT OF LINE NUMBER P is the jump to the next line number. Line 10060 senses the start of this program.

Dear Sir.

Re: Mr. Jeremy Ruston's letter (Dec. '80).

Having made sketches for a kind of Assembler/Interpreter myself, I can testify that this kind of program is in the 8 - 12 K league and would produce bulky and slow routines because of the need for averaging routine requirements.

It is not difficult to produce such a program but on closer analysis one always finds two distinct requirements already catered for by 1) Assemblers, 2) BASIC Compilers.

You can take it from me that any attempt to superimpose these two on a micro creates more disappointment than it cures.

Yours faithfully, Phillip L. Watson

101 Village Rd., Bromham. Bedford MK42 8HU

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of my son Jacob I send you a print-out of the last part of a game of 'Stockmarket", CT May 1980. As you can see, he ended up with a total of just under £300,000. As this is considerably more than the record of £229,000 mentioned in the description of the program, he would like to know what the present record is, and how he ranks among 'Stockmarket''-players. Both of us would like to compliment the author, Anthony Fleet for the most impressing and exciting game we have seen so far for the TI-59.

Yours truly.

Claus Alsted,

Akademiingenior HD m.Ing.F. Granparken 71, Denmark

Dear Sir,

Let me reply to just a couple of the contentious points in Gordon Clyne's letter (December) on 'Computer Art'. They seem to reflect prevalent (and deeply appalling) attitudes, and are even sadder, coming from one with 'fine art' training.

1. 'Critics and tutors' are not put off such art because they think it's to do with pushing buttons, but because most of it is made by people with not the slightest feeling for, or knowledge of, art, and is thus invalid. (cf. 'Computer Music', 'Computer Poetry').

Program to rewrite existing line numbers in increments of 10:

- 10020 DOKE N+2,D 10030 P = DEEK(N) - N
- 10040 N = N + P
- 10050 D = D + 10
- 10060 IF DEEK (N + 2) = 100000
- THEN END
- 10070 GOTO 10020

P.S. If you put this in before you write your program, as you write your program, if you run 10000 every now and then, it will keep your program tidy as you go along.

Yours faithfully,

A. Christow.

14 Katie Rance Court, Gorman Rd. Woolwich, **SE18 SR2**

Dear Sir,

I have entered Mr. Archer's "Mousetrap" game on my Video Genie, and I note that there are a few typographical errors in the listing given on page 21 of November's "Computing Today". The corrected lines are listed below: 10

- CLS : PRINT @10, CHR\$ (23); "**** MOUSETRAP ****";: PRINT @ 454, "DO YOU WANT INSTRUCTIONS?"
- 70 FOR X = 0 TO 8 : SET (X,5) : NEXT 300 PRINT @ 800," ";:FOR X = 1 TO 200 : NEXT : NEXT

Although the manufacturers claim that the Video Genie is software compatible with the TRS-80 Level II, this is not strictly true. The four keys apparently used on the TRS-80 to play this game are not available on the Video Genie, however I have made a few modifications to the program and find it quite an addictive game. The mods I have made are:

- 110 M5 = INKEY5: IF M5 < > "" THEN 220 220 IF M5 = "S" THEN IF M < Z THEN M = M + 1 : SET (M, N) : GOTO 120 230 IF M5 = "Z" THEN IF N < D THEN N =
- N + 1 : SET (M, N) : GOTO 120 240 IF M\$ = "W" THEN IF N > 1 THEN
- N = N-1 : SET (M, N) GOTO 120 250 IF M\$ = "A" THEN IF M > 1 THEN M = M-1: SET (M, N): GOTO 120

260 (deleted)

This enables the line to be drawn using keys S, Z, W, and A. Removing line 260 removes the facility to rub out the line. In my opinion, this improves the game. The instructions given in line 390,400, and 420 also need to be changed to suit.

Yours faithfully, A.A. Huntington.

49 Birch Tree Avenue, West Wickham, Kent BR4 9EG

Give a boring artist a computer and you'll just get miles of boring art, usually silly bits of graphics that you could have done with a pencil and ruler, but if you had, no-one would look twice.

2. It's not in its infancy, it's been going for over 30 years now

Yours faithfully

Brian Reffin Smith, Tutor in computing, R.C.A.

Royal College of Art Kensington Gore, London SW7 2EU.

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¹⁰⁰⁰⁰ N = 434610010 D = 10

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Owen Bishop

Drive your tapes intelligently with this simple interface.

f you have the tape-recorder interface for the Mk-14, you can use the device described this month to put the motor of the recorder under the direct control of the microprocessor. The circuit is easily adaptable to other systems too. Instead of your recorder being limited to the taping of programs, you can now use it to file away all kinds of data on tape. A tape recorder only gives serial access to data so it can never be as fast as a floppy disc system but, in spite of this, it adds a whole new dimension to small-system computing. If the tape carries membership details of your club or data about the customer accounts of your business, it is simple to scan the tape and list persons belonging to prescribed categories. For example, it can list the membership numbers of all members living in a certain district, or the reference numbers of customers who need sending a reminder to pay their account. If you are keen on computer 'music' the tape can carry a varied selection of coded tunes, to be loaded and played one after another. In educational programs, the storage of new information and coded messages is made easy by keeping it on tape. This device, in effect, gives you an enormous increase in memory space, making it possible to plan programs of much greater scope than before.

Circuit Details

As can be seen from Fig.1, the circuit is extremely simple. The output from Flag 0 is fed to the gate of a VMOS power transistor. This requires an exceedingly small current from the Flag 0 output, yet can switch a large load. The amount of current required is so small that you can turn on the relay by simply touching your finger against one of the wires of R1. The circuit is powered from the regulated or unregulated supply of microprocessor, or from an external supply. Diode D1 protects the transistor from damage by induced high voltages when the relay is switched off.



C COPYRIGHT MODMAGS Ltd

Fig 1. The circuit diagram for the tape controller.

The recorder is controlled by making use of its 'remote' socket. In most recorders that have this facility there is a subminiature (2.5 mm) jack socket adjacent to the miniature (3.5 mm) microphone socket. The relay is wired so that, when energised, it makes the connection between the tip and the sheath of a jack plug inserted in the 'remote' socket (Fig.2.).

It is worth noting that the VN66AF transistor can carry direct current up to 2 A and has a maximum drain-to source



voltage of 60 V. This circuit can, therefore, be used to switch motor-powered devices other than tape-recorders and is a generally useful interface. When operating at high currents, the transistor needs a heat-sink.



Construction

Figure 3 shows the layout of the circuit board. To keep the relay contacts free of dust, the circuit is best housed in a small plastic case. It may be wired directly to the Mk-14 board as shown in Fig.4, or by way of the LED interface (CT, February 1980). In the latter event, the device is better controlled by using one of the Port B outputs of the I/O IC.

Software Control

The example given here can be modified for a variety of purposes. It can be accessed as a subroutine by setting Pointer 3 to 0FF6 and executing an XPPC. Otherwise, the entry point is at 0FD3. The listing is a modification of the usual 'load from tape' routine. The procedure is as follows:

MICROLINK



- 1. Turn the recorder on by making Flag 0 high.
- 2. Wait for the recorder to gain speed.
- 3. Wait until a recorded part of the tape is reached.
- 4. Read and store bytes from tape, counting the number of bytes stored.
- 5. Stop the recorder when the number of bytes required has been stored.

The number of bytes to be recorded is placed in 0FD1 before the program is run. This value needs to be reset for each run, and can be done by the main program so that different numbers of bytes can be read each time. Alternatively, a small addition to the program can reset 0FD1 automatically at the beginning of every run. The address for the beginning of the block of memory in which data is to be stored must be loaded in Pointer 1, as usual. If P1 is not reset each time the program is run, the sets of data will be stored in consecutive blocks of memory. At "Go" the program waits until the signal for the first bit is detected, it then reads and stores the preset number of bytes and switches off. If the program is re-started, the tape will have run on beyond the end of the previously recorded section and a 'nonsense' reading will be made.

The data should be stored in blocks, each containing an equal or lesser number of bytes than the number set at 0FD1. Between each block there should be a short unrecorded gap on the tape. This is easy to arrange when recording data using the normal 'store to tape' program. Each program stored on a tape is prefixed by a short identifying code, the code also contains the number of bytes of the program it prefaces. The micro reads the first byte (or first few bytes) of every block of

OFD1 OFD2	0A 00	A.L.D. (01)	number of bytes to load bit counter
OFD3 OFD5	07	CAS	set Flag U high to start tape recorder
OFD6	8F FF	DLY	let speed build up
OFDA	C4 08 C8 F5	B: LDI '08' ST	bit counter set to '08'
OFDE	06 D4 20	C: CSA ANI '20'	gives 00100000 if SENSE B is high
OFE1	98 FB 8F 1C	JZ B DLY	go to B: if no signal
OFE5 OFE6 OFE8	19 8F 1C B8 F9	SIO DLY DLD	load bit in extension
OFEA	9C F2	JNZ C	go to C: if all eight bits not loaded vet
OFEC OFED OFEF	40 CD01 B8 E1	LDE ST@ + 1 DLD	put byte in Acc
OFF1 OFF3 OFF5	9C E7 C4 00 07	JNZ B LDI '00' CAS	go to B: set Flag 0 low to stop tape recorder
)FF6)FF7	3F 90 DC	XPPC D: JMP A	return to monitor go back to A!







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TRS-80 compatible, all with	th case & P.S.U.
leac 40 track single	£225
Dual	£399
Uuad	E775
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Dual	£595
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Apple 11 twin-drive	£456
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Interfaces

Pet/TRS-80 to UHF TV	£25
Pet/TRS-80 to RS232 output	665
Pet to RS232 in/out	£90
Pet to RS232 decoded output	£150
Pet to RS232 decoded in/out	£176
Pet multiplexer for networking up to 20 Pets	£350
Pet/TRS-B0 to S100, 4 slot	£112
Pet/TRS-80 to Centronics	FA5
Pet to Centronics decoded	669
	100



Please add £10 Securicor delivery on computers etc. Plus 15: V.A.T. on all prices



5 Cleveland Place East. London Road, Bath, BAI 50J

BUYER'S GUIDE

Continually updated information of the visual sort, in the best guide around town!

ADDS

Regent Range Dist. Brospa Data Ltd., 87 Castle Street, Reading, RG1 7ST 0734-589393 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- -Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- 77 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- V24,20mA Baud rates:- 110-9,600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Wide range available by switch Price:- £560 (for Regent 25)

Options:- The Regent range comprises 5 types and covers all requirements.

Notes:- From Dumb @ £560 (Regent 25) to Smart @ £890 (Regent 60), Graphics (H.P.4010 Emulator)/Option available on all Models.

AMPEX

D80 Dist. Brospa Data Ltd., 87 Castle Street, Reading, RG1 7ST. 0734-589393 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- -Lines x Cols:- 25 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- No Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- 96 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- V24,20mA Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- No Price:- £775

Options:- Key Lock Switch, 3 and 4 Pages of screen memory, 4K of key memory.

Notes:- 2 Pages of Memory as standard. Comprehensive edit, Transmission & Display facilities

ANDERSON JACOBSON

AJ 510 Manuf. Anderson Jacobson Ltd. 752 Deal Avenue, Slough, Berkshire SL1 4SJ 0753-25172 + Manchester office Screen size:-15" Char. size:-7 × 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:--Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- 41 No. of keys:- 94 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS232 Baud rates:- 110-9,600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- APL Price:- £1,195

Options:- Full APL keyboard and character set, Overstrike. **Notes:-** High quality VDU with APL capability and local printer port. Main appeal as remote terminal.

BURNT HILL ELECTRONICS

BH 711 Manuf. Burnt Hill Electronics 19 Holder Road Aldershot Hampshire GH12 4RH 0252-313701 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 5 Lines x Cols:- 16 x 64 CA:- -Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- N/A Numeric pad:- N/A Cursor keys:- N/A Interface:- CCITT V24, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- No Price:- £656

Options:- Control and keyboard function re-assignment **Notes:**- Rack mounting VDU for use with remote keyboards such as the BH 722 @ £204 or the BH 723 @ £173

BH 720 Manuf. As BH711 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 5 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 25 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- 75 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- CCITT V24, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £892

Options:- Control and keyboard function re-assignment **Notes:-** Free standing terminal with a number of pre-defined control functions built in.

BH 721 Manuf. As BH711 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 5 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 25 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- N/A Numeric pad:- N/A Cursor keys:- N/A Interface:- CCITT V24, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £862

Options:-

Notes:- Rack mount display terminal for use with remote keyboards such as the BH 722 or the BH 723

BH 912 Manuf. As BH711 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 × 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 84 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £695

Options:-

Notes:- Micro controlled intelligent editing terminal

BH 920 Manuf. As BH711

Screen size:-12" Char. size:-7 x 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 103 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £895 MODEL 2605 Manuf. As MODEL 2602 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 × 11 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green optional Sp. Char.:- Optional No. of keys:- 102 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Linterface:- CCITT V24 Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £829-862

Options:- Extra screen memory, 20mA current loop interface **Notes:-** Full feature editing terminal with 25th status line display and a variety of display options

MODEL 2632 Manuf. As MODEL 2602 Screen size:-12" Char, size:- 7 x 11 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green optional Sp. Char.:- Optional No. of keys:- 100 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- CCITT V24 Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £997

Options:-

Notes:- Semi intelligent on or off-line editing terminal with a wide selection of pre-programmed functions

MODEL 2652 Manuf, As MODEL 2602 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 × 11 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green optional Sp. Char.:- Optional No. of keys:- 100 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- CCITT V24 Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £963

Options:-

Notes:- Fully DEC VT52 compatible unit with several extra features taken from the 2605

DACOLL

MODEL 242-3 Manuf. Dacoll Engineering Services Dacoll House Gardners Lane Bathgate West Lothian, Scotland 0506-56565 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 8 × 7 Lines x Cols:- 25 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 82 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Linterface:- CCITT V24, 20mA Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £600

Options:- 132 columns. Second page memory, Full editing **Notes:**- Versatile unit capable of being configured for a number of systems such ast VT52 or VIP 7250

Options:-

Notes:- Extended version of the BH 912 with a two page display memory.

CIFER SYSTEMS

MODEL 2602 Manuf. Cifer Systems Limited Avro Way Bowerhill Melksham Wiltshire SN12 6TP 0225-704502 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 11 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green optional Sp. Char.:- Optional No. of keys:- 62 Numeric pad:- No Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- CCITT V24 Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £728

Options:- Extra page memory, 20mA current loop interface Notes:- Versatile medium priced VDU

MODEL 2603 Manuf. As MODEL 2602 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 11 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green optional Sp. Char.:- Optional No. of keys:- 62 Numeric pad:- No Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- CCITT V24 Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- f745

Options:- As Model 2602 **Notes:-** Extended version of 2602 with visual highlighting and double size and flashing character capability

MODEL 2604 Manuf. As MODEL 2602 Screen size:-12'' Char. size:- 7 × 11 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green optional Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- 62 Numeric pad:- No Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- CCITT V24 Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £762

Options: - As Model 2602

Notes:- Extended version of the 2603 with overstrike graphics giving line drawing facilities

MODEL 246 Manuf. As MODEL 242-3 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 8 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 25 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 94 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- Special Baud rates:- -Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £1,100

Options:-

Notes:- A slave VDU designed to operate with the 245 controller which allows up to 8 units to emulate a specified protocol

ELBIT	
DS 1920 Manuf. Elbit Data Systems 295 Aberdeen Avenue, Slough, Berks. SL1 4HQ. Slough 26713	Screen size:-12" or 15" Char. size:- 5 × 8 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA: Colour: Sp. Char.: No. of keys:- 63 or 95 Numeric pad: Cursor keys: Interface:- CCITT V24 Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port: Light pen: Other fonts: Price:- F = - unknown

Options:- 20mA current loop interface, 7 x 8 character matrix **Notes:-** Basic glass teletype with some editing functions and a detachable keyboard

DS 2000 Manuf. As DS 1920 Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 8 x 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green optional Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- N/A Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS232 Baud rates:- 75-19.200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- APL Price:- £850-900

Interface:-

Price:-

Baud rates:-

Printer port:- Yes

Light pen:- No

Other fonts:- -

Options:- Amber screen, APL set and keyboard Notes:- 48 line display memory with 1 page scrolling window or 2 pages Micro controlled terminal

US 376	Screen size:-15"
Manuf, As DS 1920	Char. size:- 9 x 7
	Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80
	CA:
	Colour:- Green optional
	Sp. Char.:
	No. of keys:- N/A
	Numeric pad:- Yes
	Cursor keys:- Yes

HAZELTINE

MODEL 1410 Manuf. Hazeltine Ltd. 292 Worton Road Isleworth Middlesex TW7-6EL 01-568 1851

Screen size:-12" Char. size:-5 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.;- --No. of keys:- 65 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- No Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £490

Options:-

Notes:- Bottom of the range, no frills VDU, ideally suited to the remote user or micro owner.

BUYER'S GU

MODEL 1420 Manuf. As 1410

Screen size:-12" Char, size:-5 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 78 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port:- -Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £675

Options:- 20mA current loop interface, Printer port **Notes:**- Terminal aimed specifically at the small business and word processing end of the market. Character set has true descenders

MODEL 1421 Manuf. As 1410

Screen size:-12" Char. size:-5 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 78 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optiona-Price:- £675

Options:- 20mA current loop interface Notes:- Lear Siegler ADM 3A compatible version of the 1420

MODEL 1500 Manuf. As 1410 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 74 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- No Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 110-19,200 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £785

Options:- Amber screen Notes:- Cluster terminal controller Options:-

Notes:- Unit supplied with an auxiliary port that could be used for a printer and also permits remote editing of screen data.

MODEL 1510 Manuf. As 1410 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 × 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- --Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 81 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 110-19,200 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £880

Options:-

Notes:- Screen format mode, Memory protect, Reverse video selectable and remote editing capability.

MODEL 1520 Manuf. As 1410 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 × 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 81 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 110-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £1,050

Screen size:-12"

Sp. Char.:- Yes

No. of keys:- 81

Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA

Baud rates: 110-9600

CA:- Yes

Colour:-

Char. size:- 7 x 10

Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80

Options:- Auxiliary output port. **Notes:-** Full microprocessor controlled, buffered data entry terminal with integral local printer interface.

MODEL 1552 Manuf. As 1410

Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £975

Options:-

Notes:- DEC VT52 compatible terminal with several extra features.

EXECUTIVE 80-20/30 Manuf. As 1410 Screen size:-12" or 15" Char. size:- 7 x 10 Lines x Cols:- 25 x 80 or 132 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 108 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232/449, 20mA Baud rates:- 110-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £ - TBA

Options:- Separate or integral keyboard, user programmable font **Notes:-** Ergonomically designed VDU with audio or tactile feedback, smooth scrolling, 2 page screen memory, etc, etc

IBM (UK) LTD.

3101 Manuf, IBM (UK) Ltd. PO Box 41 North Harbour, Portsmouth Hampshire PO6 3AU 0705-694941 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 14 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 87 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232/422, 20mA Baud rates:- to 9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- E - TBA

Options:- A wide variety of interface options, 3102 printer **Notes:**- Very high quality ergonomically designed VDU made up of three discrete units with matching printer.

LEAR SIEGLER

ADM-3A Dist. Penny and Giles Ltd. Computer Peripherals Division Mudeford Christchurch Dorset BH23 4AT 04252-71511 UK Importer, many other local outlets. Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 5 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Optional green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 59 Numeric pad:- No Cursor keys:- No Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £492

Options:- Remote numeric data entry pad, Auto repeat, Lower case **Notes:**- Basic VDU with standard upper case only.

ADM-3A + Dist. As ADM-3A Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 5 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Optional green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 73 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £852

Options:- Auto repeat Notes:- De-luxe version of the ADM-3A with true lower case and integral keypad.

ADM-31 Dist. As ADM-3A Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Optional green Sp. Char.:- Optional No. of keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Linterface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 50-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Various Price:- £737

BUYER'S GUIDE

Options:- Direct polling of cursor position **Notes:-** Two page memory device with micro control, full editing capability and programme personality.

ADM-42 Dist. As ADM-3A Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Optional green Sp. Char.:- Optional No. of keys:- 118 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 50-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £1,170

Options:- 8 page memory, Printer port, Bus interface, etc, etc **Notes:**- Three part VDU with virtually every option possible, lives up to the name of American Dream Machine, hence the initials!

LYME

MODEL 4002 Manuf. James Scott Electronic Developments 2 Avenue Court, Farm Avenue London NW2 01-452 0490 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 12 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- -Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £625

Options:- See Models 4003-4006

Notes:- Two page memory terminal with integral programmable functions.

MODEL 4003 Manuf. As 4002 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 12 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £625

Options:- See other models in range Notes:- Enhanced version of 4002 with extra status line display and DEC VT52 compatability

MODEL 4004 Manuf. As 4002

Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 12 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- -Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £625 **Options:**- See other models in range **Notes:**- Teletype or two page editing terminal configuration with block and line transmission capability.

MODEL 4005 Manuf. As 4002 Screen size:-12" Char, size:- 12 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:--Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:--No. of keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:--Price:- £625

Options:- See other models in range Notes:- Data General 6053 compatible version of the 4003.

MODEL 4006 Manuf. As 4002 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 12 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- -Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £625

Options:- See other models in the range Notes:- Hazeltine 1410 compatible version of the 4003.

MODEL 5000 Manuf. As 4002 Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 12 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- 102 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS232,20mA Baud rates:- 75-9,600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Yes Price:- £745

Options:- 132 column screen, synchronous interface. **Notes:**- Fully user programmable VDU with a choice of terminal emulations.



The new 5000 series VDU from Lyme.

Contraction and the second second

ITHE SET



Screen size:---Char. size:- 7 x 11 Lines x Cols:- 30 x 80 CA:--Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:--No. of keys:- Choice Numeric pad:- Optional Cursor keys:- Optional Interface:- V24. 20mA Baud rates:- 50-19.200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:--Price:- £-

Options:- Choice of keyboards

Notes:- Microprocessor controlled terminal with page memory Slightly less sophisticated version of the ALPHA graphics terminal

MICRO TERM

ACT-V Dist. Strumech Portland House Coppice Side, Brownhills West Midlands 05433-4321 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- -Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- -Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- 77 Numeric pad:- -Cursor keys:- -Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port:-Light pen:- -Other fonts:- -Price:- £ - unknown

Options:-

Notes:- Screen display can be re-configured to 48 x 39

NEWBURY LABORATORIES

MODEL 7000 Manuf. Hazeltine Ltd. King Street Odiham Hampshire RG25 1NN 025-671 2910 6 Regional sales & service centres Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 5 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:---Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 63 Numeric pad:- No Cursor keys:- No Interface:- CCITT V24,20mA Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £495

Options:- Model 7001 with addressable cursor and page mode @ £595

Notes:- Microprocessor based "Glass Teletype" with 3 page memory

MODEL 7002 Manuf. As 7000 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 5 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:--Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:--No. of keys:- 74 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- No Interface:- CCITT V24.20mA Baud rates:- 50-19.200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:--Price:- £545 Options:- Model 7003 with addressable cursor and page mode @

Notes:- More sector-methoded version of the 7000 with several extras like video output and numeric keypad. 3 page memory as standard

MODEL 7007 Manuf. As 7000 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 6 × 8 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 91 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Linterface:- CCITT V24,20mA Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:--Price:- £745

Options:- 25th display line, Field protect, Extra page memory Notes:- Full editing terminal with numerous teatures.

MODEL 7009 Manuf. As 7002 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 × 8 Lines x Cols:- 24 × 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- --No. of keys:- 91 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS232C,20mA Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- --Price:- £795

Options:- Displayable 25th line **Notes:-** Seven page memory VDU with full screen formatting capability through keyboard and protected memory

PENTLAND

PENTLAND Mk VIII Manuf, CPU Computers St. Johns, Woking, Surrey.

Screen size:-12" Char. size:-Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char.:- Yes No. of keys:- 90 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- 4-Interface:- RS232 Baud rates:- 50 9 600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £465

Options:- 20 mA current loop, Auxiliary testa e Notes:- Newly introduced low-cost termina

PERICOM DATA SYSTEMS

6801 Manuf. Pericom Data Terminals 1-3 Burners Lane, Kiln Farm Milton Keynes Bucks MK11 38A 0908-564747 Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char.:- Optiona No. of keys:- 87 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £985



Pekin Elmer's 1250 Super Owl.

Options:- Extra page of screen memory Notes:- Ergonomically designed simple editing terminal.

6802 Manuf. As 6801

Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char .:- Optional No. of keys:- 131 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts: - Optional Price:- £1,085

Options:- Extra screen memory

Notes:- Extended version of 6801 with 24 pre-defined function keys.

6803 Manuf, As 6801

Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 132 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char .:- Optional No. of keys:- 87 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £1,285

Options:- Extended keyboard as the 6802.

Notes:- Designed for use in the word processing market with the wide screen display which can be reset to 80 columns.

6807 Manuf. As 6801

Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char .:- Optional No. of keys:- 84 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £1,350

Options:- Extended keyboard.

Notes:- Fully VT100 compatible terminal with four different character formats available

YERS

PERKIN ELMER

BANTAM 550 Manuf, Perkin Elmer Data Systems 227 Bath Road Slough, Berks SL1 4AX 0753-34511



Options:- 20mA current loop interface, Printer port. Notes: - Glass Teletype VDU.

SUPER OWL 1245/51 Manuf. As BANTAM 550 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 5 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:-Colour:-Sp. Char .:- -No. of keys:- 66 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- No Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £550

Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 11 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:-Colour:- Optional Green Sp. Char .:- Yes No. of keys:- 82 or 98 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates: - 110-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £1,250

Options:- Two types of detached keyboard, Light pen. Notes:- Block mode editing terminal with special business form character set and 25th status line.

IQ 120 Dist. Strumech Portland House Coppice Side, Brownhills West Midlands 05433-4321

SOROC

Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 5 x 7 Lines x Cols:- 12 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:-Sp. Char.:- -No. of keys:- 74 Numeric pad:- -Cursor keys:-Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:-Light pen:-Other fonts:-Price:- £ - unknown

Options:- Block mode, Printer port. Notes:- Functional basic editing terminal.

SOUTHWEST TECHNICAL PRODUCTS

CT-82 Dist. Southwest Technical 38 Dover Street London W1 01-491 7507

Screen size:-8" Char. size:- 7 x 12 Lines x Cols:- 16 x 82 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char .:- Yes No. of keys:- 68 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 50-38,400 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Optional Price:- £700

Options:- Light pen option, Various screen formats. Notes:- Full editing terminal for use with the SWTP micros or as a stand-alone device

SUYER'S GU

TANDBERG

TVD 2200 Dist. Farnell International Sandbeck Way, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS22 4DH 0937-63541

Screen size:-15" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 25 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- Green Sp. Char .:- Yes No. of keys:- 122 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS422, V24 Baud rates:- 50-19,200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- Yes Price:- £1,200 approx.

Options:- 20 mA current loop.

Notes:- Ergonomically designed VDU with detached keyboard and programmable key functions.

TELERAY

MODEL 10 Dist. Teleprinter Equipment Ltd. Akeman Street Tring, Herts HP23 6AJ 044282-4011

Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char .:- · No. of keys:- 98 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 50-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts: - Optional Price: - £680

Options:- Emulators for VT52, Data General and Prism. Notes:- In common with the rest of the range the VDU has a choice of four casing options including rack-mount.

MODEL 11 Dist. As MODEL 10 Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char .:- APL set No. of keys:- 98 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 50-9600 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:- -Price:- £680

Options:-

Notes:- The unit is supplied with the full APL character set including all the overstrike codes.

MODEL 12 Dist As MODEL 10	Screen size:-12"
DISC. AS MODEL IN	Lines v Cole:- 24 v 80
	CA Vos
	Colour:
	Sp. Char.:
	No. of keys:- 98
	Numeric pad:- Yes
	Cursor keys:- Yes
	Interface:- RS 232
	Baud rates:- 50-9600
	Printer port:- Yes
	Light pen:- No
	Other fonts:
	Price:- £870
Ontions - 20mA current loop interfac	C 0

Notes:- De-luxe version of the "10" with extra programmable function space and a two page memory

TELEVIDEO

TV1-912 Dist. Wilkes Computing Ltd. **Bush House** 72 Prince Street Bristol BS1 4HU 0272-25921

Screen size:-12" Char. size: - 7 x 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char .:-No. of keys:- 84 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19,200 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:-Price:- £585

Options:- 2 page memory, Printer port, VT52 emulation. Notes:- Intelligent editor with standard features like Block mode and memory protect.

TV1-920 Dist. As TV1-912

Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 10 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char .:- -No. of keys:- 105 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232, 20mA Baud rates:- 75-19.200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:-Price: - £685

Options:-

Notes:- Full feature editing terminal with remote editing capability.

VISUAL TECHNOLOGY

VISUAL 200 Dist. Wilkes Computing Ltd. **Bush House** 72 Prince Street Bristol BS1 4HU 0272-25921

Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 7 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 24 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char .:- -No. of keys:- 93 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 110-19.200 Printer port:- Yes Light pen:- No Other fonts:-Price:- £795

Options:-

Notes:- Full feature editing VDU which is programmable to emulate Hazeltine 1500, ADDS 520, ADM-3A or DEC VT52 machines.

ZENITH DATA SYSTEMS

ZENITH Z19 Manuf. Zenith Data Systems **Bristol Road** Gloucester GL2 6EE 0452-29451 London shop - 01-636 7349

Screen size:-12" Char. size:- 5 x 9 Lines x Cols:- 25 x 80 CA:- Yes Colour:- -Sp. Char .:- Yes No. of keys:- 84 Numeric pad:- Yes Cursor keys:- Yes Interface:- RS 232 Baud rates:- 110-9600 Printer port:- No Light pen:- No Other fonts:-Price:- £851.25

Options: - 20mA current loop adaptor Notes:- Z80 based full editing terminal. The unit is also available as a 'Heathkit' to save money



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